Friday,
24th December, 1954

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME VII, 1954

(14th to 24th December 1954)

EIGHTH SESSION, 1954

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Friday, 24th December, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Short Notice Questions and Answers

STEEL PLANT

S.N.Q. No. 6. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places which the Soviet Technical Mission have visited so far in connection with the setting up of the proposed new steel plant;

(b) whether the Mission has completed examining the relevant data as to the various possibilities;

(c) whether the Madras Government have made any representations in connection with the Second Five Year Plan to locate the plant in that State; and

(d) whether Government have placed before the Mission the technical data available in regard to the well-known deposits or iron ore in Salem District (Madras State)?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The team of Soviet Experts have visited various areas in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I take it that the proximity of iron ore, lignite or electric power, and the abundance of iron ore are some of the main considerations in deciding the location. If that is so, has the attention of the Mission been drawn to the proximity of lignite in Neiveli, and the iron ore in Salem?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Regarding the latter part of the question, I can give an answer in the affirmative. The attention of the Soviet Mission has been drawn to the proximity of the lignite area and the Salem iron ore. But as regards the first part of the question, I am not quite sure as to how far I can go by giving an answer definitely.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know what are the data that have been placed before the Mission in regard to the suitability of Salem?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The data regarding the availability of iron ore and dolomite, the proximity of the coal reserves, the power and water resources, transport facilities etc.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Has any integrated scheme for the development of the mineral ore in Salem and the lignite in South Arcot been drawn up and placed before this Mission for examination?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I submit that this question goes far beyond the scope of the present question.

Shri T. Subrahmanyam: Have the Mysore Government drawn the attention of the Soviet experts to the existence of iron ore of a very rich variety and other facilities in Bellary District?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether Government have given some particular points to this Mission to consider, and if so, what they are? May I also know whether cheapness of production will also be taken into consideration?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I can only say that all the data that are available at the disposal of the Government of India as also of the respective State Governments, have been placed before the Soviet experts. They have also discussed the various aspects arising out of these problems with the representatives of the various Governments. They have just now come back from their tour, and they are studying the whole data that they have collected.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi *rose—*

Shri Lakshmayya: May I know whether the question of locating it in Andhra . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether this Soviet Mission of experts is visiting India in connection with the establishment of the iron and steel plant at the instance of the Government of India or at the instance of the Government of Soviet Russia? May I also know what is the expenditure incurred in connection with their investigation?

Shri K. C. Reddy: This question has already been answered on the floor of the House. In fact, the hon. Member may remember the statement that I made on the floor of this House regarding this matter. The expenditure incurred by the Soviet team will be entirely borne by the Soviet Government and not by the Indian Government.

Several Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no ordinary questions today. There are only some special questions, i.e. short notice questions. Since a number of hon. Members are taking interest in this matter, I shall allow them to put supplementaries. I shall call them one after the other. So, all of them need not be in a hurry and rush through these matters.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what was the necessity of going through all these places when another team of experts, namely the German experts have visited all these sites already, and have recommended for a certain number of sites to be taken up, out of which one has been selected already? May I know why the second site that was recommended by them has not been taken up?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The Soviet experts have come to assess and examine the data that are available now, and to give their own recommendation. The data collected at the time the German experts came are there, and some additional information has also been collected since then, and certain additional examination of certain aspects of the problem has been made. All these further data are available now, and it is for the Soviet experts now to look into the whole problem, to examine the entire data and then make their own recommendations.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao *rose—*

Shri Gidwani: The idea of dropping the Question Hour was that more time will be given for the discussion to take place today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall come to the hon. Member presently.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know why Hyderabad was not visited by these experts, though the three conditions laid down by the hon. Minister, namely abundance of coal, proximity of iron ore and thermal station, are fulfilled in Adilabad District of Hyderabad?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am afraid the hon. Member is arguing the point and is not asking for definite information. So far as Hyderabad is concerned, it

has not been considered by the Government of India, for it does not command the necessary facilities for the establishment of an iron and steel plant.

Shri Gidwani: I wanted to say that yesterday I moved that the Question Hour be dropped today, because we wanted more time for the discussion on the community projects, etc. Today, already ten minutes have been taken on one question. If that were to be the position, we would not have asked for the dropping of the Question Hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case, I will drop this just now.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is it a fact that a Japanese team of experts that visited India some years back was in favour of locating a plant in Salem site? Is it also a fact that the English team of experts that visited Neiveli recently have confirmed the feasibility of the project?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Which project?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Neiveli Project.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Regarding the first part of the question, I have no information as to whether the Japanese Mission recommended the establishment of an iron and steel plant at Salem. My information is only to this extent, namely that there was scope for exporting magnesite from this place. As regards the second part of the question, one technical services firm from England has submitted a report to Government regarding the feasibility of mining lignite at Neiveli. Regarding the establishment of an iron and steel plant, they have made no specific recommendation.

Several Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I was not here yesterday when it was decided to drop the Question Hour today with a view to giving more time for the discussion.

Let us go to the next question now.

CRASH-LANDING OF I.A.F. 'SPITFIRE'

S.N.Q. No. 7. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an I.A.F. "Spitfire" crash-landed on the 21st December, 1954, in a field in Mandalpur Village, sixteen miles from Calcutta;

(b) whether any rescue plane flew from Barrackpore to help the victims;

(c) how many Pilot Officers were in the plane and how many of them were killed; and

(d) what help has been given to the victims?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes. One Spitfire aircraft HS-648 crashed at 12-30 hours on 21st December, 1954. five miles South West of Kankinara.

(b) Yes. One Dakota aircraft went for search but could not locate the crash. Simultaneously Air Force authorities from Barrackpore proceeded to the scene of the accident by road.

(c) Flying Officer D. K. Bhatnagar, the sole occupant of the aircraft is missing.

(d) No help could be rendered, as the pilot, the sole occupant of the aircraft has not been located yet due to the aircraft being buried deep in the ground.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is there any information with the Government to show whether the plane engine was thoroughly examined before the pilot took off?

Sardar Majithia: Yes. It is a normal procedure that before an aircraft takes off, not only the engine but the aircraft is completely checked up and signed as being serviceable. The pilot also signs on Form 700 saying that

he has seen that the aircraft is serviceable before he takes off.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What are the reasons why the pilot has not been found out and the plane has not been dug out?

Sardar Majithia: Due to the nature of the ground at that place which is clayey and wet, the aircraft is about 20 to 25 ft. deep in the ground, and in spite of our best efforts at digging, the water, which again accumulates, does not allow us to get to the cockpit as yet. We have dug about 15 to 20 ft.; we have to dig another 5 ft. more. Now we have got the necessary implements there and we hope that the aircraft will be dug out.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know by what time this will be dug out and proper rescue will be given to the pilot and the result laid on the Table of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rescuing the pilot who is 25 ft. deep in the ground?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I want to know when it will be dug out and proper steps taken and the result laid before the House.

Sardar Majithia: So far as the pilot is concerned, I should like to mention that, possibly, he is killed, because there is no evidence of his bailing out. About the digging, probably the aircraft must have been dug out by now and found out. A Court of Inquiry will be assembled and they will submit a complete report to the Government.

Shri Joachim Alva: In all these cases of accidents, has the Ministry satisfied itself that all the three essential stages before an aircraft takes off, inspection, pilot's own certificate etc. were properly gone through?

Sardar Majithia: That is always done. If there is any discrepancy, which I am quite sure there is not, the Court of Inquiry will thoroughly look into it.

Stock Exchanges

S.N.Q. No. 9. Dr. J. N. Parekh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Stock Exchanges have suspended trading in Imperial Bank and other Bank shares pending clarification of the statement made by him on the 20th December, 1954, regarding the Imperial Bank; and

(b) whether Government will make necessary clarification to avoid confusion and further hardship?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). Government have seen Press reports to the effect that certain Stock Exchanges have stopped dealings in the shares of the Imperial Bank of India and other State Banks. A telegram was received from the President, Bombay Stock Exchange, on the 22nd from which it appears that the penultimate paragraph of the Press Note issued by the Government on the 20th December has been misunderstood. The Government Press Note has been misunderstood to mean that compensation would be paid only to shareholders registered in the books of the company on the day previous to the day of the Government announcement, *i.e.* on 19th December. The intention of Government is that the optional payment of cash for the first Rs. 10 000 of the compensation payable to a shareholder would be restricted to the shareholders registered as such in the books of the company on the day previous to the day of announcement. All other compensation would be paid in redeemable Government securities; that is to say, if a person became a shareholder after the 19th December, 1954, he would get all his compensation in redeemable Government securities and will not have the option of receiving any part of it in cash. The position was at once clarified to the President of the Stock Exchange Association, Bombay, in reply to his telegram.

I may add here that according to today's Press reports, which Members might have seen already, transactions in Imperial Bank shares and other State bank shares have been resumed in Bombay and other places.

Dr. J. N. Parekh: May I know if the same date of closure will apply to the other State banks? May I also know what is the basis of selection of only these ten banks?

Shri A. C. Guha: The date will apply to all the other State banks when taken over. The basis is already put in the report. I do not think I can add anything to what the report has said.

Shri B. Das: May I enquire when the State Bank Bill will be introduced in this House and when the new State Bank is likely to function?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the hon. Member must have read the Press Communique when the statement was laid on the Table of the House. It will take some time. The Reserve Bank will have to consider the whole matter. It is a complicated thing. But anyhow, it will be taken up as soon as possible.

Shri Morarka: May I know to which shareholders actually this compensation would be payable? The hon. Minister said that this compensation would be payable to the shareholders whose names were in the register on the day previous to the date of announcement. There may be many shareholders who have got the shares blank. So I want to know what will be the remedy for those shareholders who have got blank shares of getting their names included.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think I have explained it. Any person acquiring shares after the 19th December will also get compensation, but he won't have the option of having the first Rs. 10,000 in cash; he will only have the compensation in redeemable bonds.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister said that the State Bank would be established as soon as possible. Could we know approximately the number of months it will take for its establishment in view of the fact that it has been hanging fire for six long years?

Shri A. C. Guha: No. It was not hanging fire for six long years. The decision has been taken just now...

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It has been there since 1948.

Shri A. C. Guha: As I have stated, it will take some time. This is a complicated matter. So I do not like to make any venture to suggest any approximate date.

Kidnapping of a Council Member

S.N.Q. No. 10. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Krishna Mohan Singh, a member of the Manipur Advisory Council, was kidnapped by a crowd of about 2,000 people on the 17th December, 1954;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was then forced to sign a resignation letter from the Advisory Council;

(c) whether there was any firing on the crowd on that occasion; and

(d) if so, how many persons were arrested in this connection?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) A crowd of about 200 Praja-Socialist Party agitators mobbed the Congress office at Imphal on the 17th December, 1954 and forcibly removed Shri Krishna Mohan Singh to a place about two furlongs away.

(b) The mob demanded of him that he write down then and there a letter of resignation of his office of Adviser. He declined to do so.

(c) There was no firing on this particular occasion of the kidnapping of Shri Krishna Mohan Singh. The

police, however, fired at two other places in Imphal on that day.

(d) In connection with this kidnapping incident 15 persons were arrested on the same day. The police are on the look out for more of the persons who took part in this forcible restraining of the Adviser.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether another member of the Advisory Council who was present at that time was also surrounded by the group but he escaped?

Dr. Katju: That is right.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether it is a fact that on account of the agitation started by some interested party since long, a crowd collected and kidnapped the member of the Advisory Council?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is his own opinion.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may put it in a different way, say, he may ask for the cause, instead of giving his own opinion. That will be better.

Shri Amjad Ali: I would like to know the names of the two places where firing took place, and also whether those policemen were accompanied by the Magistrates before firing was resorted to.

Dr. Katju: So far as I know, the Magistrates were not there; the police fired in self-defence. They fired two shots; two persons were hurt, one in the wrist and one in the leg. There was no casualty. One man is in the hospital, and the other man is at home.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know the duration of this marking time in the advance towards democracy in Manipur?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing this question.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जब कि स्टेट्स रिआरगनाइजेशन कमीशन की ओर से तमाम राज्यों के पुनर्संगठन के सम्बन्ध में विस्तारपूर्वक निर्णय होना है तो क्या यह सच है कि गवर्नमेंट ने यह फैसला किया है कि वह मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा के सम्बन्ध में एक बयान देंगे। कि उनके बारे में फैसला रिआरगनाइजेशन कमीशन के फैसले के बाद होगा ?

डा० काटजू : जी हां, बिलकुल ठीक है।

Some days back this matter was raised before the Speaker, and attention was called to it; I was not here then, and the Prime Minister had said that enquiries would be made and that a statement will be laid on the Table of the House. I have got that statement. May I lay it on the Table of the House? I need not repeat what is contained in it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shrimati Khongmen: May I know whether it is a fact that the gentleman in question has been kidnapped by women consisting of school-girls? If so, what is the number of girls who have been arrested in this connection?

Dr. Katju: It is a fact that in Manipur women are much more active than men.

Shrimati Khongmen: How many were arrested?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question was, whether the girl students surrounded that boy and kidnapped him.

Dr. Katju: I did not go deeply into that question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In legal language, kidnapping is that which takes place before a person becomes a major.

Shrimati Khongmen: What is the number of girls arrested in this connection?

Dr. Katju: To my knowledge, none. I have no other statement to make. Altogether, the people who were

taken into judicial custody during all these disturbances for the last six weeks were 107. 43 have been released on bail, and 64 are in custody.

Shri Amjad Ali: Does the statement contain the names of those two places?

Dr. Katju: I have got no names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he had got them, he would have given the names.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that almost the majority of the parties in Manipur are supporting this move for having a legislature and for the removal of the existence of a Part C State?

Dr. Katju: That is what they say. May I just read the last portion of the statement?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Dr. Katju: "I may add that this particular agitation is totally uncalled for. It does not relate to any particular administrative grievance but is intended to express a demand for the immediate establishment of a Legislature and a Ministry in Manipur. The present set-up in the State was decided upon after careful consideration at the time of the promulgation of the Constitution and the passing of the Part C States Act. Only recently, a Council of Advisers has been appointed in Manipur, Tripura and Kutch. The whole question of the future administration of these States is under examination by the States Reorganisation Commission who are expected to report by the middle of next year or so. When the report of the Commission is received, the future administration of the States of Manipur, Tripura and Kutch, in all its aspects, will be carefully considered and public opinion in the States will also be taken into full account. In the meanwhile, I see no reason for any impatience or for the launching of an agitation which merely causes breaches of peace and unnecessary distress, inconvenience and harassment to all concerned."

Statement

In the statement which I made in this House on the 3rd of this month, I recounted the incidents which had occurred in Imphal up to November 30th in connection with the so-called satyagraha movement launched by the Praja-Socialist Party in Manipur. After the 30th of November the movement languished for some days as the sponsors were unable to muster much public support to their cause. They, however, continued to collect such small crowds as they could in front of the Advisers' houses and their offices to prevent the entrance and exit of the Advisers and Government staff.

On the morning of the 14th December, crowds of demonstrators consisting of men and large numbers of women collected at five points on the different roads in the Imphal town and tried to block all traffic along the highways. The crowds squatted at four important road bridges and at a point on the important highway leading to Burma. As the directions of the police to the crowds to disperse were ignored, it became necessary for the police to use force to remove the obstruction on these roads. The squatters resisted the police and on their side, adopted a violent attitude. The police took care to use only the minimum amount of force. The police in Manipur no longer use lathis against demonstrators but instead, canes to disperse the crowds. On the 14th of December, no women were insulted and no canes were used against any of them. In fact, particular care was taken in so far as it was possible not even to touch the women. On the other hand, the demonstrators pelted stones on the police, and at one point, held up the staff of the Indian Airlines Corporation on their way to the Aerodrome. At one point, where women demonstrators were proving particularly adamant, the police sluiced them with a few buckets of cold water to make them move on.

On December 15th there were no noteworthy incidents.

On the 16th and 17th of December, the demonstrators again collected on various bridges and important points on the main roads and tried to hold up all traffic. Again, among these crowds there was a preponderance of women. On the 16th the teargas squad was employed to disperse the crowd but that caused no harm to anyone. On the 17th the demonstrators became particularly violent and pelted stones and hurled soda water bottles and lathis on the police. The Inspector General of Police sustained several injuries and a police constable was also stabbed. Three police vehicles were damaged. A Congress office was surrounded and the building also damaged. The demonstrators also forcibly removed two constables and kept them under illegal restraint for several hours. One Adviser, Shri Krishna Mohan Singh, was mobbed and forcibly removed by the crowd and restrained for a few minutes until rescued by the police. The crowd demanded that he should forthwith sign a letter of resignation from his office of Adviser. At one point, the police opened fire in the air to disperse the crowd. At another point the crowd assaulted and were about to overpower the teargas squad who fired in self-defence and injured two persons.

There have been no incidents since the 18th of December. On the 22nd December Mr. Rishang Keishing M.P. was arrested. He is being prosecuted for having assaulted a policeman during the demonstration which took place on the 18th November. He has refused to offer bail and is in jail custody.

I regret to say that a number of exaggerated reports about the alleged police excesses and brutalities and about the number of persons injured are being circulated. In the cane charges made to disperse the crowds and in the *melees* which followed a number of persons were injured. It is not possible to ascertain the number of persons who may have received minor bruises and scratches but a careful account has been kept of persons who have been to the doctor in the hospital for treatment. The number of persons injured in one month beginning right from the 15th November to 15th December was 140 among the agitators and 56 in the police force. On the 17th December, the demonstrators were particularly violent and on that day, 55 policemen on duty received injuries in various ways. The number of agitators hurt on 16th and 17th December was 22. The police have not been kicking any of the demonstrators or pushing them on to barbed wires. Some demonstrators are, however, injured in the crush which follows when the crowd surges back. None of the demonstrators has received any grievious injury except the two persons injured in the firing on the 17th. On the other hand, two policemen have received stab wounds, one of them of a serious nature on the 17th December. I regret that there was a mistake in my earlier statement with regard to the date on which the other constable received a stab wound which was November 25th and not November 27th. Of the injured demonstrators that reported in hospital, most were sent back home immediately after treatment. A few were detained for two or three days. At present one demonstrator injured by the firing is in hospital. In addition six injured policemen are also in hospital. In another report circulated by the Praja-Socialist Party it is said that a thousand persons have so far been arrested. I do not know how this figure has been computed. The actual numbers arrested and taken to the police lock-up or placed in judicial custody so far is 107, out of whom 43 were released on bail and 64 are in custody. Persons are arrested only when they commit offences for which they are to be prosecuted and in most cases they have been granted bail.

I may add that this particular agitation is totally uncalled for. It does not relate to any particular administrative grievance but is intended to express a demand for the immediate establishment of a Legislature and a Ministry in Manipur. The

present set-up in the State was decided upon after careful consideration at the time of the promulgation of the Constitution and the passing of the Part C States Act. Only recently a Council of Advisers has been appointed in Manipur, Tripura and Kutch. The whole question of the future administration of these States is under examination by the States Reorganisation Commission who are expected to report by the middle of the next year or so. When the report of the Commission is received, the future administration of the States of Manipur, Tripura and Kutch, in all its aspects, will be carefully considered and public opinion in the States will also be taken into full account. In the meanwhile I see no reason for any impatience or for the launching of an agitation which merely causes breaches of peace and unnecessary distress, inconvenience and harassment to all concerned.

TOBACCO

S.N.Q. No. 8. Shri Raghuramaiah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from the growers and producers of country tobacco urging imposition of control over sale of that tobacco and also urging the reduction of excise duty on it; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). Certain representations have been received from tobacco growers in the Andhra area, and these are under Government's consideration.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know whether any decision is likely to be taken, and if so, how soon?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the demands are two in number. One is control over the sale of tobacco. I am afraid it is not within the authority of the Central Government, or, rather, the Finance Ministry. Under the Essential Supplies Act, the Commerce and Industry Ministry may control the sale and movement of certain commodities but I think tobacco is not on that list, but anyhow, the Finance Ministry is not to work that Act. As for the other demand, that is, the reduction of excise duty, I am sorry it is not possible for me to give any indication now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Since the publication of the report on the price policy which Government is intending to undertake, and in view of the fact that tobacco is one of the commodities in which there has been a big landslide in respect of the price, could we know in what form the Government contemplate to enter the market for controlling the price of tobacco?

Shri A. C. Guha: That question may be put to the Food and Agriculture or the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know the reasons why the parties who have been in the trade in connection with the export of tobacco have been exempted, or, rather, eliminated in comparison with the parties which are new to the trade and are unsound?

Shri A. C. Guha: That can hardly come within the purview of this question. That also concerns the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and not the Finance Ministry.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that recently, the Tobacco Growers Association of South Kanara have submitted a representation to Government detailing the special difficulties which the growers of that place have to face?

Shri A. C. Guha: I should like to have notice of the question. We have received so many representations. I am not sure about the one referred to by the hon. Member.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

फालतू सामान का उत्सर्जन

*१६३६. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सैनिक सामान के विभिन्न भंडारों (ग्रार्डिनैन्स डिपो) तथा दूसरे ग्रड्डों पर ऐसे कितने गोदाम ग्रौर ग्रहाते हैं जहां पर सेना द्वारा फालतू सामान रखा गया है ग्रौर जिस की बिक्री के लिये उत्सर्जन (डिस्पोजल) ग्रधिकारियों को कहा गया है ;

(ख) सैनिक सामान के विभिन्न भंडारों तथा ग्रन्य स्थानों पर ऐसे सामान के बचाव के लिये, जो खुले में पड़ा हुग्रा है, ग्रभी तक क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; ग्रौर

(ग) ऐसे माल के खुले में पड़े रहने के कारण प्रति वर्ष कितनी हानि होती है ग्रौर इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) It is not possible to state the number of godowns and compounds where surplus goods are stored because though the stores for disposal are physically segregated from working stocks they are not isolated in specially ear-marked areas in all cases owing to paucity of storage accommodation.

(b) In most cases, for stores lying in the open, dunnage and tarpaulin covers are provided.

(c) The extent of loss incurred annually is not available but it is small. Steps to accelerate the disposal of surplus stores and to build more storage sheds are being taken.

Research Institutes and Scientific Societies

*1637. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the grant-in-aid given to the Research Institutes and Scientific Societies during 1954, so far, for the development of research and scientific work in these institutes and Universities; and

(b) whether any particular research of special interest was carried out and completed during this period?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 57.]

Excise Control over Tobacco

*1638. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the scheme for association of village officers with the existing system of excise control over tobacco growers has been reviewed and examined;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) if not, what is the present position of the scheme?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (c). The scheme for the association of village officers with the existing system of excise control over tobacco is still in an experimental stage and the full results have not yet been reported to Government. I may invite reference in this connection to the reply which I gave on the 7th September, 1954, to Starred Question No. 632 in the Lok Sabha.

Conference of Comptrollers and Auditors General

*1639. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the Comptrollers and Auditors General

was held in London in September, 1954; and

(b) if so, what were the main decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The object of the Conference was to discuss Audit questions of common interest. The conference was not empowered to reach any decisions which would be binding in any way on the Auditors-General.

ALL INDIA SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS CONFERENCE, BOMBAY

*1640. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the resolution passed by the All India Secondary School Teachers Conference held in Bombay on the 23rd October, 1954 urging the Government of India to bring about a uniformity of service conditions for all secondary school teachers irrespective of the agency under which or the State in which they serve;

(b) whether Government have considered the same; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in that direction?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

DEVELOPMENT OF KULU VALLEY

*1641. **Shri Bahadur Singh:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to accord high priority to the development of Scheduled areas of the Kulu Valley;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during the next year for its development; and

(c) what are the potentialities of this Valley when the development programme is executed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). I take it that the hon. Members have in mind the scheduled areas of Spiti and Lahaul which are in the Kulu Sub-Division of Kangra District. If so, Central grants amounting to Rs. 0·75 lakhs, Rs. 4·73 lakhs, Rs. 4·92 lakhs and Rs. 8·30 lakhs were given to the State Government during the year 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, respectively, for ameliorating the conditions of the local scheduled tribes and development of those areas. The schemes for which grants were given, generally related to Education, Agriculture, Public Health, Forest, Irrigation, Roads, Cottage Industries, etc., and are, on completion, expected to improve the standards of living and material conditions of the inhabitants of those areas. The amount of grant to be given to the Punjab Government during the next financial year is not yet settled.

RETURN OF MUNICIPAL LAND IN BANGALOR

*1642. **Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of municipal land of the Bangalore Corporation which is in occupation of the Military and Defence Organization;

(b) whether the Mysore Government have requested for release of these lands; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken by Government on such representation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 27·075 acres.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

STATE STATISTICAL ORGANISATIONS

***1643. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been given any financial assistance for maintaining the statistical organisations to furnish statistical material to the Government of India through the Central Statistical Organisation; and

(b) if so, the amount of assistance so given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The matter of suitably aiding State Governments to maintain and run statistical organizations in collaboration with agencies of the Government of India has been under consideration in consultation with State Governments; arrangements have so far been finalized only with one State Government, *viz.* Bombay, according to which the State Government will receive a sum of Rs. 82,200 every year towards recurring costs and an initial sum of Rs. 54,700 towards non-recurring costs of a scheme of statistical collaboration between the Centre and the State agencies.

PAY COMMISSION

***1644. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Pay Commission for the revision of Pay scales of Government employees in the light of the present situation; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CENSUS

***1645. Shri R. N. S. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have asked the State Governments to hold fresh censuses in the disputed border areas, to determine the correct figures of the linguistic minorities in such areas;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such fresh censuses are to take place and the areas in each State where they will be held;

(c) the date by which they will be completed; and

(d) the agency through which they will be conducted?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). No. The Government of India have only ordered the sorting for languages of census slips by villages on the border of multilingual taluqs of India.

This work has already been completed for Hyderabad State and is nearing completion for Madras, Andhra and Mysore States. It is now proposed to open offices for carrying out this sorting in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Travancore-Cochin, Bihar and Orissa and, if necessary, in other States. The areas for which such sorting is to be carried out will be settled finally after consultation with the States. A special officer will be appointed in each State by the Government of India. These officers will work under the direct control of the Deputy Registrar General, India. The work is likely to be completed by May, 1955. The data collected will be printed and published for public information.

RIFLE CLUBS

***1646. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether Government give any monetary grant or other facilities to Rifle Clubs and Associations in India and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The facilities granted by Government to rifle clubs and associations fall under two broad categories, namely, (1) those granted by the State Government concerned and (2) those granted by the Government of India.

As regards (1), the State Governments have from time to time been asked to—

(i) provide storage facilities (if required) for arms and ammunition in Police armouries;

(ii) make available the services of trained police personnel to act as instructors;

(iii) grant financial subvention for the purchase of arms and ammunition required for target practice; and

(iv) grant subsidy towards fees paid for the licences of arms held.

As regards (2), the facilities given by the Government of India are:—

(a) Grant of Rs. 10,000 to the National Rifle Association, India, on an *ad hoc* basis in connection with tw annual shooting competitions held by them on each occasion;

(b) training in the use of firearms and target practice to the members of recognised rifle clubs by local Army personnel where local police are not available for the purpose;

(c) entertainment of applications from recognised rifle clubs for diret import of arms and ammunition from abroad; and

(d) supply of ammunition to rifle clubs from Ordnance depots at concessional rates.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR DEFENCE EMPLOYEES

*1647. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to provide cheap transport to the Defence employees is under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are some Defence installations where no residential accommodation is available and the employees have to travel a distance of 10 miles to reach the place of work; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to provide more facilities to the employees?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are examining the possibility of providing transport at concessional rates to workers who reside at considerable distance from their places of work which are not connected by suburban railway or any other public transport.

AIR TRAVEL FACILITIES IN TRIPURA

*1648. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the officers other than class I officers of the Government of Tripura are denied travel facilities by Air;

(b) whether it is a fact that this rule is hampering Government work; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy this difficulty?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

*1649. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 464 on the 1st of December, 1953 and state whether the materials collected from foreign countries to be incorporated in the History of Freedom Movement have been classified?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The work of classifying the material to be incorporated in the History is still going on.

PARATROOP TRAINING CENTRE

*1650. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Paratroop Training Centre at Kheria Airport (Agra);

(b) the probable date by which the training will start; and

(c) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure that Government will have to incur on this Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). It is not in public interest to give out details regarding Paratroops' training in the country.

LITERARY WORKSHOP (EASTERN REGION)

***1651. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 721 on the 3rd December, 1954 and state:

(a) the names of the persons who got training in the Literary Workshop of Eastern Region; and

(b) the language in which training was imparted to the trainees from Tripura?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 58.]

(b) Bengali.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

***1652. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the population figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Hyderabad, Saurashtra and U.P. in the Census of 1951 and what are the modified figures of these States now;

(b) whether the modification of census figures has necessitated the addition of a number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which were not originally included in the list issued by the President;

(c) the authority under which the modifications were made; and

(d) what is the position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of other States not mentioned in the President's order?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 59.]

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION FOR TRIBES

***1653. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state whether Government have considered ways and means to give political reservation to those tribes whose names do not appear in the list of Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I do not quite follow what the hon. Member means by politicial reservation. If he is thinking of reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assembly, I should say that the answer is in the negative.

भबीना फायरिंग रेंज (चांदमारी का स्थान)

***१६५४. श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे :** क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री २२ दिसम्बर, १९५३ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२७० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला शिवपुरी (मध्य भारत) के पिछोर परगना के उन बाईस गांवों के लिये कोई और क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि ी गई है, जिन्हें भबीना की फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज के लिये खाली करवाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि और उस का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या उन गांवों को उन में पहले रहने वालों को लौटान के बारे में सरकार ने कोई निश्चय किया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Due to the non-availability of accurate records, caused by un-authorised occupation by various land-owners, the Government of Madhya Bharat whose initial responsibility it is to make payments and raise debits against the Government of India, could not arrange correct assessment of compensation payable to individual land-owners and the payment thereof.

(c) Compensation payable from July, 1946 to 31st March, 1953, comes to Rs. 14,68,411/10/6, comprising—

(i) land rentals—Rs. 1,62,180/2/6.

(ii) compensation for trees etc.—Rs. 13,06,231/8/-.

(d) Demarcation of surplus land on site is being taken up and as soon as the exact areas are computed, action to restore the same, through the State Government, will be taken.

THEFT OF DEFENCE STORES

*1655. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a theft of Defence Stores of the value of about Rs. 15 lakhs from an Army Vehicle Depot;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Junior Commissioned Officer who was involved in the theft is now on long medical leave and is still enjoying all the privileges of Army life; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the Report of the Board of Enquiry held in that case on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, but certain irregularities resulting in a loss of about Rs. 1,86,000 were brought to notice in the year 1951.

(b) No, but the release of an officer who might be concerned in the irregularities has been held up pending completion of enquiries.

(c) A Board of officers was first constituted by the Commandant, C.O.D., Delhi, in 1951 and later a Staff enquiry was appointed in 1952 by Meerut subarea to investigate into these irregularities. For want of adequate evidence, however, these enquiries remained inconclusive; this was due mostly to the release or discharge of personnel formerly employed in the said Vehicle Park. A further enquiry has recently been ordered in this case, which, I am afraid, would be adversely affected if the reports of the previous enquiries were made public at this stage.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

*1656. **Shri I. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by Central Government for the welfare schemes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1954-55 to the Madras State; and

(b) the main schemes on which the amount is proposed to be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of the schemes for Madras State approved by the Government of India for 1954-55 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 60.]

SOCIAL WELFARE BOARDS

*1657. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the names of the members of the State Social Welfare Boards of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar with their antecedents in the field of Social Welfare Work; and

(b) the basis on which the nomination of members of the Boards were made and the life of the Board?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) A statement giving the requisite information

is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 61.]

(b) Outstanding Social workers, members of the State Legislatures and representatives of the Development and Social Welfare Departments of the State Governments have been nominated as members of the Board. The life of the Board is one year in the first instance.

GRANT OF EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE

*1658. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of Government in the matter of grant of extensions of service beyond 55 years of age to non-technical gazetted staff applies to the officers of the Indian Audit Department also; and

(b) if not, the policy that is being followed in the said department?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Policy followed in this respect is the same in the Indian Audit Department as in other Departments of Government. While extensions are granted liberally in respect of technical posts, they are granted on a more restrictive basis for non-technical employment. Even in the latter cases, however, where posts require specialised experience and maturity of outlook extensions have to be given to superannuated officers when, on account of general shortage of personnel, officers with the required experience and maturity are not readily available to succeed officers who retire.

YEMMIGANUR WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION AND SALES SOCIETY

*1659. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the amount of loan given to the Yemmiganur Weavers Co-operative Production and Sales Society by the financing Banks (i.e. the Hospet Co-operative Central Bank of Kurnool Co-operative Central Bank) and by the Government of Andhra;

(b) whether any loans are overdue;

(c) whether the society has fulfilled the conditions of loan;

(d) whether the audit of the accounts of the society for 1953-54 has been completed; and

(e) whether a copy of the Audit Report will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

ALL INDIA SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI

*1660. **Shri Chattopadhyaya:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the members are selected to the All India Sangeet Natak Akadami;

(b) the number of recognized artistes who are included in the above Akadami; and

(c) the basis on which the subsidy is given to artistes?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The Members of the General Council of the Sangeet Natak Akadami have been selected in accordance with Clause 1) of paragraph (10) of the Government Resolution No. F. 6-5/51-G2(A), dated 31st May, 1952, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) There are no recognized or unrecognized artistes.

(c) The Government of India do not give any subsidy to the artistes.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN THE OFFICE OF ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, CENTRAL REVENUES

*1661. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that frauds adjudged to be about Rs. 1,61,000

have been recently detected in the office of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues;

(b) whether it is a fact that double and treble entries for the same bills have been made;

(c) if so, for how many years;

(d) whether the persons responsible for it have been suspended to ensure correct evaluation of the amount embezzled; and

(e) what other steps have been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, about Rs. 1,51,645, allegedly (not adjudged).

(b) Yes, in some cases.

(c) The embezzlements were spread over a period of nine years, the first one occurring during July, 1944.

(d) The cashier alleged to be responsible for the fraud is under suspension.

(e) On a report made to the District Magistrate, the cashier was arrested by the Police and subsequently released on bail by the Sessions Judge, Delhi. The matter is still under Police investigation.

The departmental staff including officers through whose alleged negligence the fraud was made possible have been charge-sheeted.

DRAW-BACK CLAIMS ON SPIRIT

*1662. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that early this year Government issued orders, suspending the passing of Draw-back Claims on aviation spirit, pending investigation into the matter by high officials;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspite of the said order a special staff to carry on examination of such Draw-back Claims has been engaged in Calcutta; and

(c) whether any such claims have been passed in contravention of the said order?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Yes, Sir. But these orders were confined to the claims pending at the Calcutta Customs House.

(b) The draw-back section of the Calcutta Customs House was recently strengthened by the addition of a small temporary staff, partly to cope with the increased work in that section and partly to make a preliminary examination of the numerous pending claims in regard to aviation spirit, in order to make for a smooth and orderly disposal of those claims if and when the orders of suspension were revoked by Government. Such a preliminary examination was in no way in conflict with Government's orders which only banned actual payments.

(c) No, Sir.

MINERAL CONCESSION RULES

*1663. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for review under Rule 57 of the Mineral Concessions Rules, 1949, against the orders of the Government of Bihar refusing to grant certificates of Approval, which were received by the Government of India in the years 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55 respectively;

(b) the number of applications disposed of and the number still pending; and

(c) the number of applications granted and the number of those rejected?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 62.]

SOCIAL TENSIONS

*1664. **Shrimati Jayashri:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the progress made in the research work done by the Project for Social Tensions?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 63.]

INSURANCE ON IMPORTS AND EXPORT

*1665. **Shri Tulsidas:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which was paid during the years 1952, 1953 and the first-half of 1954 by way of insurance on imports and exports;

(b) the share of the Indian companies in this business; and

(c) whether Government propose taking any steps to increase the share of Indian companies?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). Information asked for is not available, the chief reason being that most of our imports are on CIF terms.

(c) The Government have no particular measures in mind in this regard; but they are confident that with the progressive development of the Indian insurance companies, a fair share of such business will come their way

उत्तुंग अन्वेषण केन्द्र

*१६६६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २८ सितम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४२२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक्टर के० आर० रामानाथन् ने उत्तुंग गवेषण केन्द्र के संबंध में अपना प्रतिवेदन भेज दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर अन्तिम निश्चय क्या किया गया है ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is being examined by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

SMUGGLING OF CURRENCY

*1667. **Shri Kasliwal:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an international gang has been operating in the country for the purpose of smuggling Indian currency abroad;

(b) whether some persons have recently been detained at Palam in this connection; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (c). On 12th December, 1954, Customs officers at the Palam air port, Delhi, detained two foreign nationals as they were about to board a plane for a destination ex-India and seized from them Indian currency notes of the value of Rs. 3,00,400 on the ground that they were attempting to take these notes out of India without the requisite permit from the Reserve Bank of India, thus violating the Foreign Exchange Regulations. The activities of these persons in this country are at present under investigation by the Customs and Police authorities and appropriate action will be taken in the usual course under the Sea Cutoms Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

The steps taken by Government to prevent smuggling, both into and out of India, are summarised in the statement which is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 64.]

EASTERN COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

*1668. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the expenditure that will be involved in the move of Eastern Command Headquarters from Ranchi to Lucknow?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Rs. 67·46 lakhs, approximately.

GRANTS TO ASSAM

*1669. **Shri Bimlaprosad Chaliha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been sanctioned to the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam; and

(b) if so, the amount granted every year since 1950?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMISSION

*1670. **Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 91 on the 17th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission has since been received;

(b) if so, whether Government have completed the examination of the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to publish the Report in advance of the presentation of the Budget?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The Report is still being studied by the Government, and I am afraid I cannot indicate when it will be possible to publish it.

MYTIB DIVISION (BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA)

*1671. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specimen from foreign countries were received for identification in the Systematic Division of the Botanical Survey of India during 1954;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which the specimen were received; and

(c) whether any specimen collected in any foreign countries were received by India as a gift during the same year?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SOLAR CALENDAR

*1672. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether the Calendar Reform Committee has completed the work of preparing an All India National Solar Calendar on a Scientific basis?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

*1673. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of cases in which Supreme Court was moved by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution during 1953 and 1954 to-date;

(b) the number of cases in which directions, orders, or writs including

writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari* were issued by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution giving separate figures for each category; and

(c) the number and nature of cases in which Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution were found to be encroached upon by any person or authority?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) to (c). There are two categories of cases in which the Supreme Court is concerned with the enforcement of Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India:

(i) Petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution praying for the issue of writs or orders or directions; and

(ii) Appeals brought in the Supreme Court against the decisions of High Courts.

A statement giving answers to the three parts of the question is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 65.]

DRUG RESEARCH LABORATORY, KASHMIR

*1673-A. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak**: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drug Research Laboratory of the Kashmir Government is going to be amalgamated with Central Drug Research Institute;

(b) whether any agreement has been executed in this respect and if so, its terms;

(c) the preparations made by the Drug Research Laboratory since its inception in the State; and

(d) whether the Drugs manufactured in Jammu and Kashmir are exported to foreign countries?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A proposal to integrate the Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu, with the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, is under examination between the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Spirituous medicines (tinctures, liquid extracts), Belladonna plasters, Santonin and some injectable products.

(d) Some drugs such as Santonin, solid extracts of Belladonna are exported.

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

*1674. **Shri Sanganna**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-day "Mela" has been organised by the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, how the cost of the "Mela" has been met; and

(c) whether the same facility will be extended to other Ministries also?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) By the sale of tickets.

(c) No special facility was extended to the Home Ministry by the Government for holding the "Mela". Each Ministry should decide for itself whether a similar 'Mela' should be organised for its own staff.

DEFENCE WORKERS' DEMANDS

*1675. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:**
Shri Gidwani:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Workers in the country have threatened to go on a strike if their demand for referring their grievances to a tribunal is not accepted before the 31st December, 1954;

(b) if so, what are their main demands; and

(c) what is Government's decision in respect of their demand for setting up a tribunal?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes. The All India Defence Employees Federation has made a representation to the Government for the appointment of a tribunal by the 31st December, 1954, to settle their grievances.

(b) The main demands are:—

(i) Implementation of all the suggestions made by Shri Subramanian who was one of the members of the Kalyanwala Committee.

(ii) Counting, towards seniority, etc., of service rendered by all Defence employees prior to the 1st August, 1949; and

(iii) Permanency.

(c) It has been agreed that the demands of the Federation will be discussed between the representatives of the Government and the Federation on a suitable date in the month of January, 1955.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

ter of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

*1676. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minis-
(a) the number of Foreign Missionaries enjoying Government grants at present; and

(b) what other facilities are being granted to them?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). No grants as such or other special facilities are given to foreign missionaries. Grants for specified purposes have, however, been given to certain medical institutions. Information whether the State Governments are giving grants to medical and educational institutions run by foreign missionaries is not available.

CENSUS

*1677. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a brochure entitled "A note on the Linguistic table, Census of Bihar 1911-1951" published by the Institute of Applied Statistics, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take on the points of anomaly pointed out in the brochure?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) No action by Government is called for.

SURVEY OF INDIA EMPLOYEES

*1678. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Survey of India employees are given an allowance amounting to half of their salary when on departmental leave?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes. Certain categories of Class III employees such as Truck Drivers, Jeep Drivers etc. and Khalasis borne on the Class IV cadre of the Survey of India whose services are not required during the period when field work stops (May to October) are granted departmental leave. This leave is granted on such leave salary not exceeding half pay as the officer granting the leave may think fit.

RECRUITMENT IN AUDIT DEPARTMENT

*1679. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Audit Department, direct recruitment to subordinate administrative posts (besides direct recruitment to class I services by the Union Public Service Commission) is being made to the detriment of the present employees who have put in the required number

of years of service for promotion and have passed the prescribed departmental examinations?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): There are no "Subordinate Administrative posts" in the Indian Audit Department. There are, however, supervisory posts in Class III which are ordinarily filled by promotion of those who have passed the prescribed departmental examination. All those who have passed this examination have been promoted to supervisory posts. Direct recruitment of apprentices to the Subordinate Accounts Service has had to be followed in a larger measure to make up the very large deficiency in passed men.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN TRIBAL AREAS

*1680. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mother tongue of the tribal child has been adopted as the medium of instruction in the basic schools in the tribal areas as suggested in the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have not introduced the mother tongue of the tribal child as the medium of instruction so far?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 66.]

ARTIFICIAL RAIN

*1681. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 92 on the 25th August, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the selection of the two scientists has since been made; and

(b) if so, whether they have left for Australia?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A Radio Physicist has been selected for training in Australia and will be sent there shortly. The second scientist has not yet been selected.

ALL-INDIA MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

*1682. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Association on Moral and Social Hygiene has submitted any scheme for imparting sex education to youths for the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

*1683. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a regional Institute for training personnel and carrying out research work in crime and juvenile delinquency in Asia and the Far East;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) who will meet the expenditure (recurring and non-recurring) on this Institute?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) to (c). Government have received no proposal about starting such an Institute in India.

TIDE PREDICTING MACHINE

*1684. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new machine for predicting tides has been manufactured by the Tidal Branch of the Survey of India;

(b) whether the old machine is still working and if so whether satisfactorily; and

(c) whether the tidal records kept at Kidderpur have been verified?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The old machine is being used for tide prediction in secondary ports.

(c) Yes, Sir.

MAP PUBLICATION OFFICE

***1685. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 1025 on the 14th April, 1953 regarding class IV personnel in the Map Publication Office, Survey of India, Dehra Dun and state whether Government have come to any decision and if so, what is their decision?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The Government have under consideration a proposal to reduce the period of temporary service of Class IV personnel for purposes of confirmation.

TRAINING OF TRIBAL YOUTHS

***1686. Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether community organisers and other types of social workers from amongst the educated youths of the Tribal communities are being trained as laid down in the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, their number and the names of the States to which they belong?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

REHABILITATION OF *Ex*-SERVICEMEN

978. Shri N. A. Borkar: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money advanced to Madhya Pradesh out of the sum earmarked for the grants to the States for the purpose of rehabilitating the *ex*-servicemen;

(b) the manner in which this amount has been spent by the Madhya Pradesh Government;

(c) the number of *ex*-servicemen rehabilitated and the nature of employment provided to them;

(d) the number of Scheduled Caste *ex*-servicemen rehabilitated and the nature of the employment provided to them; and

(e) the number of *ex*-servicemen who got free land for cultivation and the number of Scheduled Caste persons among them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Rs. 800 since 1951.

(b) The amount was expended on giving stipends to eight *ex*-servicemen for undergoing training in Vocational/Technical trades.

(c) and (d) 1,258 *ex*-servicemen of Madhya Pradesh have been resettled since 1951 as under:—

(i) Settlement on land on individual basis ...	60
(ii) Employment in Government/Private service	1,197
(iii) Vocational/Technical Training ...	1
TOTAL:	1,258

Information as to how many of these belong to Scheduled Castes is not available.

(e) Sixty. No information is available as to how many of these belong to Scheduled Castes.

LIME STONE AREA AT ABU ROAD

979. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the whole of lime stone area at Abu Road has been leased out for industrial and chemical purposes;

(b) if so, how far the purpose for which it was leased out has been served so far; and

(c) the results of chemical analysis of lime stone found there?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM

980. { Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of opium consumed in India during 1953-54; and

(b) the total revenue received by exporting opium to foreign markets during the same period for the manufacture of medicines?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) 2,558 maunds, 5 seers, 8 chhataks of opium were supplied by the Government of India to the State Governments during the year 1953-54.

The major part of this supply was intended for sale to the public for oral consumption through licensed vendors.

State Governments also supply small quantities to manufacturers of medicines.

Figures of quantities actually consumed for each of these purposes are not readily available.

A special brand of opium called 'Medicinal opium' is also supplied direct by the Government of India to manufacturers of medicines. Figures of quantities of medicinal opium supplied in 1953-54 are not readily available.

(b) Gross revenue of Rs. 1,16,52,520 was realized by exporting opium to foreign markets during the year 1953-54.

विवाह-विच्छेद

९८१. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सभी जातियों में मद्रास और बम्बई में १९५२-५३ तथा १९५३-५४ में, अलग अलग, परस्पर असीमनस्य और बहुविवाह के आधारों पर कितने विवाह-विच्छेद हुए ?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

भूतपूर्व अपराधियों का पुनर्वास

१८२. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या **गृह कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) किनकिन राज्यों में भूतपूर्व अपराधियों के पुनर्वास के लिये संस्थायें विद्यमान हैं ; और

(ख) १९५३-५४ में इन संस्थाओं ने कितने अपराधियों के पुनर्वास में सहायता दी ?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST LTD.

983. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commonwealth Trust Limited of Calicut are the trustees of certain German industrial and commercial establishments on the Malabar Coast;

(b) whether the Government of India as the legal custodians of all enemy property in the country has any interest or voice in the management and running of the Commonwealth Trust Limited;

(c) who are the present Directors of the firm:

(d) what are the conditions under which the former German interests were handed over to the Trust by the Government of India;

(e) whether the Government of India have any control on the allocation of incomes of the Trust and remittance of profits abroad and if so, the nature of the control;

(f) the total amount of profits etc. remitted abroad in the pre-15th August 1947 period and the amount remitted since the 15th August, 1947 todate annually; and

(g) whether it has come to the notice of the Government of India that the Commonwealth Trust Limited have established a big business on the British Gold Coast with the profits earned from their trust properties in India during the last thirty and odd years.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) to (g). Information is being collected. A statement will be laid on the Table in due course.

ARMY EXERCISES

984. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Western Command, Delhi Area carried out exercises without troops during 1953 or 1954 and gave it the name of "Sikh Maro"; and

(b) what was the particular significance for selecting this title for these exercises?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). An exercise was held by a Signal Regiment in Western Command in February, 1953, to which the name of "Sikhmaro" (to be pronounced सीखमरो) was given. It is customary to give a short code name to each exercise held by the Services. The significance of this name was that those participating in the exercise should, if they have to die, die only after learning.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON PEARLS

985. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of parcels of real pearls detained by the customs authorities of Bombay during the years 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954;

(b) the number of persons fined on this account and the total amount of fine imposed; and

(c) the number of cases in which the orders of imposition of fine were revised and the fines reduced?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The number of parcels of real pearls detained during the years 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 (upto 31st October) was 4, 18, 6 and 5, respectively.

(b) The total number of defaulters fined during this period was six and the total amount of fine and penalty imposed was Rs. 4,431 only.

(c) Nil.

NON-COMBATANT ENROLLED PERSONNEL

986. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-combatant enrolled personnel are paid the same initial pay on which they were recruited, without annual increments or chance of promotion to any higher grade; and

(b) whether it is a fact that no dearness allowance is allowed to these non-combatants?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The pay of non-combatants (enrolled) governed by the New Pay Code, is on the scale of Rs. 20—1/2—25 per month (i.e. an increment of Re. 1 after each two years) with further increments each of Rs. 2/8/- per month after 15 and 20 years' service. Certain categories, e.g., mess cooks, who have the option to elect the New Pay Code and do not exercise that option and non-combatant (enrolled) craftsmen serving in the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, are on fixed rates of pay. Non-Combatant (enrolled) craftsmen serving in the EME have been granted an increase in basic pay of Rs. 2 per month, and war service increment of Rs. 6 per month, and are also eligible for deferred pay at Re. 1 per month over and above their basic pay. They are also eligible for promotion to higher classes in their grades if vacancies exist. The other categories of non-combatants (enrolled), who are not on the New Pay Code, are also eligible for increase in basic pay, and deferred pay, at the rates mentioned above; they are entitled to war service increment, if they served during the last war and have continued to serve thereafter without a break.

(b) Dearness allowance at the rates applicable to military personnel is admissible to non-combatants (enrolled) governed by the New Pay Code. As dearness allowance was introduced for military personnel in conjunction with the revised rates of pay introduced by the New Pay Code, it is not admissible to those non-combatants (enrolled) who are not governed by that pay code.

हथियारों के लाइसेंस

९८७. **श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल** : क्या राज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान राज्य के बनने से पहले वहां कितने लोगों के पास हथियारों के लिये लाइसेंस थे ; और

(ख) आज कल वहां कितने लोगों के पास हथियारों के लाइसेंस हैं ?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Non-Government Schools in Tripura

988. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to Government during the month of November, 1954 by the non-Government school teachers of Agartala (Tripura);

(b) if so, the nature of the demands made in that representation; and

(c) what steps Government have taken so far in this regard?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Tidal Predictions

989. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dangers to navigation that have been averted due to the predictions of the tide predicting machine at Dehra Dun during 1953 and 1954; and

(b) whether it has been in any way helpful in off-shore service and echo-sounding?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) It is not possible to state the number of dangers to navigation that have been averted due to the predictions of the tide predicting machine.

(b) Yes.

Government Cases in Supreme Court

990. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases which have been conducted in the Supreme Court

on behalf of the Central Government and the Governments of the States during 1953-54 and 1954-55; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on their cases?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) (i) 1st April, 1953, to 31st March, 1954—591; (ii) 1st April, 1954, to 15th December, 1954—578. (This excludes Special Leave Petitions.)

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

LIME STONE

991. **Shri Boovaraghasamy:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of superior lime-stone and white clay are being mined in Perambalur and Udayarpalayam taluks in Tiruchi District of the Madras State; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of lime-stone and white clay which are mined there annually?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is attached. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 67.]

RECRUITMENT IN SURVEY OF INDIA

992. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new recruitments were made by the Survey of India for field Survey work in 1954;

(b) whether the staff were discharged after the completion of the field season; and

(c) whether the discharged employees are given preference while recruiting men for the next field season?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Yes.

DELHI POLICE

993. **Shri Velayudhan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police force is given any winter uniforms during the winter season in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether this consists of woollen clothing; and

(c) whether any complaint has been received from the police regarding the supply of winter dress?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes.

(b) The winter uniform consists of—

(i) woollen Great Coat, Jersey, Hose Tops, Ankle putties and Socks; and

(ii) thick Khaki drill Blouse and Knicker-bockers or Trousers (instead of cellular shirts and shorts which are worn as summer uniform).

(c) Government of India have received no such complaint.

GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND

994. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the names of the Ministries of the Central Government where the Class IV servants are allowed to subscribe to the General Provident Fund?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Class IV servants of the Posts and Telegraphs Department under the Ministry of Communications are allowed to subscribe to the General Provident Fund.

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 24th December, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See part I)

11-28 A.M.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN MADHYA BHARAT AND RAJASTHAN

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Under Rule 215, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The grave situation which has arisen by granting fresh permits last week for growing opium in Susner Agar Tehsils in Madhya Bharat against International commitments for reducing the cultivation of opium, more particularly after having closed that area for cultivation of opium, causing further discontent to the opium cultivator of Kapasin and Rashmi Tehsils of Rajasthan where its cultivation was only stopped this year on the grounds of international policy accepted by the Government of India."

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I have received this notice just now, and about two days ago, I received a letter from the hon. Member on this subject. I cannot accept the allegation made in this matter—that there has been a violation of the international commitments. The international commitments or whatever commitments we have are only as regards the stoppage of oral consumption of opium by 1959. Accordingly, we are also curtailing the acreage under opium cultivation. Out of the 45,000 acres which have to be cultivated this year, permission has been given only for 200 acres in that area, at the special request of the Madhya Bharat Government and also at the request of the Finance Minister of the Madhya Bharat Government. In view of the fact that this area has got no possibility of growing any other cash crop. I do not see what serious or grave situation has been created, or how a violation of international commitment has occurred in this small administrative matter.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Can I put a question with the leave of the Chair? The hon. Minister has stated that no grave situation has arisen. He also stated that this year only 200 acres have been permitted to be sown. How is it that when permission was asked by cultivators of Kapasin and Roshmi tehsils for about 300 acres it was refused?

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, with your permission I would like to place my difficulties before this hon. House. Almost every day I have been receiving requests from hon. Members of both Houses for allowing opium

[Shri A. C. Guha].

cultivation in certain areas. It is very difficult for me to say why permission in respect of a particular area has not been given, while it has been given in another case. This is a matter concerning the Narcotic Commissioner and it is not possible for me to look into every small detail. Anyhow, I received the hon. Member's letter only two days back and in proper time I shall give him a reply.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABIE

Appropriation and other Accounts of Railways and Audit Report

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:

(1) Appropriation Accounts of Railways in India for 1952-53, Part I—Review. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-527/54.]

(2) Appropriation Accounts of Railways in India for 1952-53, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts. [*Placed in Library.* See No. S-528/54.]

(3) Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of Indian Government Railways, 1952-53. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-529/54.]

(4) Balance Sheets and Review of working of Railway, Collieries and Statements of all-in-cost of coal etc., for 1952-53. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-530/54.]

(5) Audit Report, Railways, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-531/54.]

Statement Re Decisions of Second Meeting of Central Flood Control Board

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement regarding the decisions taken at the second meeting of the Central Flood Control Board held under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 14th December, 1954. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 68.]

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESEIONS

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): On the 8th December, 1954 arising out of Starred Question No. 876 regarding exports to Nepal, my hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad asked a supplementary question whether Government were aware that rock salt "licence for which was given to the Nepalese merchant for a thousand wagons, has been re-imported into India from Raxaul beyond which it did not go". I replied that according to the information at my disposal, I did not think the statement was correct, on which Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad rejoined that my information was wrong. That very definite assertion of the hon. Member is likely to leave an unsavoury impression on the House.

So, I looked into the matter very carefully and examined all the available papers on the subject. The whole stock of rock salt aggregating 55 wagons, and not 1,000 wagons, was sold not to a Nepalese merchant but to the Nepal Government on their special request and under certain very definite precautionary conditions to prevent the flowback of this salt into India. Our responsibility is to give delivery of the salt at Ravaul and from there the Nepal Government would have to take it to Kathmandu where our Embassy will have to be satisfied that the salt has actually reach Kathmandu. There are

other conditions also in the deed to make re-import into India banned. So, it will be apparent that the Government took every precaution to prevent re-import; and the salt was sold to the Nepal Government and not to a private party. Further, Sir, so far only 2 wagons have been taken delivery of and the remaining 53 wagons of salt are still remaining under our custody. There is no evidence at our disposal that any part of these two wagons had its way back to India. The three contiguous States also have not made any such report. I think I should inform the Sabha of the position in view of the serious and direct allegation made by the hon. Member on that date.

I like to add with your permission, Sir, that subsequent to that there was an injuction from a Delhi Court on the movement of the entire stock of salt and I am told that that injunction has not been vacated.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): In reply to a supplementary question to Starred Question No. 1265 on the 23rd September, 1954, regarding the establishment of a Central Detective Training School, I had stated *inter alia* that the School was likely to be established in the course of the next six years. The word "years" was uttered by me accidentally for "months". I am making the necessary correction.

SECURITIES CONTRACTS (REGULATION) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent undesirable transactions in securities by regulating the business of dealing therein, by prohibiting options and by providing for certain other matters connected therewith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent undesirable transactions in securties by regulating the business of dealing therein, by prohibiting options and by providing for certain other matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce the Bill.

MOTION *RE* PROGRESS REPORT OF FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR 1953-54.

Shri Velayudhan: (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Before we take up discussion of this motion I would like to bring to your notice that six hours have been fixed for the discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can raise it after we have disposed of the motion under discussion.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I was submitting yesterday that within the limited time at my disposal I would touch upon only two important matters which have been mentioned in the Report. Paragraph 83 at page 137 of the Report deals with rural electrification. It is just a pargraph of 12 lines. Yet, to my mind, this is one of the most important subjects that should be dealt with by the Planning Commission.

The facts of the case are that out of 550,000 villages in India only 3,000 have the benefit of rural electrification. This is in marked contrast to what is obtaining in the United States of America. Nearly 90 per cent. of the villages there have the benefit of rural electrification. The Planning Commission has pointed out that a large quantity of power will be available for rural electrification and also for purpose of irrigation. Yet, my humble submission is that proper notice has not been taken of it. The Ford Foundation have asked certain questions as to what is the administration that they are going to set up

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

with regard to rural electrification, whether they have drawn up any plan, whether they have collected any material with regard to the schemes, the personnel required, etc. They have also suggested that in order to carry the industries to the villages rural electrification is necessary and even though power cannot be immediately drawn from the big hydro-electric projects, small thermal units of diesel stations should be set up, so that industrialisation of the rural areas might proceed till we get power from large schemes. The matter was also discussed at the Seminar held at Roorkee, though I do not find any mention of it in the report.

In America, as you know, the Rural Electrification Administration is doing wonderful work. It has got powers to advance long-term loans so that they may develop agriculture. We must draw up a comprehensive plan so that by stages we can carry the benefits of electrification to the villages. Apart from the fact that it will help the increase in the production of foodstuffs, it will also help in carrying industries to the rural parts. It has been estimated that to utilise 1 kilo-watt of electric power in industry it needs an investment of Rs. 3,000, whereas in the field of agriculture it needs only Rs. 1,200. Even so the urgency for electrification in rural areas does not seem to have been paid the attention that it deserves. I do hope that soon some scheme will be drawn up by which through different stages the whole area of rural parts will be covered by electrification schemes.

The next point I wish to touch upon is this. Not even a mention is made of the local development schemes in the report that is before the House. This is the most important thing that I have come across throughout the villages in my constituency and in several villages of other constituencies also. The local development schemes have had a tremendous psychological effect upon the people, which cannot be assessed in terms merely of the physical results. What has happened is this. When the amount of Rs. 10 crores was set apart, under that scheme each district has got four or five lakhs of rupees. And in the district it was distributed for small schemes, two, three or five thousand rupees, for the construction of connecting links and roads, construction of village halls, common halls, repair of wells and so on and so forth. The result is not be measured merely by a building that has been constructed, by a well that has been dug or repaired, or by a connecting link or road that has been built. The importance lies in the fact that there is a psychological revolution in the village. Formerly there used to be factions, fighting, litigation, quarrels and endless quarrels. The moment that Government offered three or four thousand rupees and called upon the people to collect the amount, the greatest thing that has happened is that these differences, quarrels and fights have sunk and there is a spirit of co-operation pervading. It is a tremendous gain and we must fully utilise the psychological revolution that has taken place in the villages. I am sorry to find that no money has been subsequently allotted for these local development schemes—if more money is alloted, I am sure the villages will come forward and participate in the national development and contribute their utmost for the development of the country and carry forward the Five Year Plan to the success that it deserves.

I do not wish to stand between the hon. Minister and the House. All that I can say is this. In spite of its critics, India is on the move. The three hundred and fifty millions of our country are on the march. At the rate of progress that we have maintained, and with greater enthusiasm, and having overcome the initial difficulties that we had to face, I have no manner of doubt that we will march forward and realise the objectives set forth in the Plan, reach not merely the targets but go far beyond them.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): In the course of the debate many useful suggestions were offered and many points—I regard them as important points—were made. It will not be possible for me in this short space of time to take up all those matters. I can only attend to a few of them. But I assure hon. Members that all those points and suggestions will receive very careful consideration.

I immediately think of the compliments which were paid to me by Sardar Hukam Singh. I am grateful to him for the consideration shown to me. When I heard those words "docile and meek" my mind travelled back to an earlier period. There was a time when I was accused of taking a very aggressive role in the labour movement.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I do not want you to revert to that.

Shri Nanda: In 1923 I rushed the whole of the textile industry in Ahmedabad into a prolonged general strike. But I have made some progress now!

Sardar Hukam Singh: In the right direction.

Shri Nanda: It may be age, or my health. But I think there is another more cogent reason. I have a share in the framing of this Plan. I share the aspirations of this Plan and I want it to succeed. And I know it is a Plan of the nation and for the nation. It will require the co-operation of every section of the country and the nation to make it succeed. Therefore I want to co-operate and not to fight!

The hon. Member used another expression also. The word was "apologetic". Perhaps he might have used a more appropriate word. It might have been that I was very frank. I feel proud of many good things that stand to the credit of this period in our history. But I always recognise the deficiencies also. And I feel out of a sense of loyalty to truth and to the nation that we must put everything in its proper perspective. We must tell the whole truth. When we only speak of our achievements, then we are told "you are complacent". And when we talk of our deficiencies also, then we are told "well, this will not inspire confidence". Sir, nothing will inspire more confidence than truth. This is my conviction. When we talk of our deficiencies we are taken at our word. But when we speak of our achievements, it should also be understood that we do that after a very careful examination of all the facts and it is the best judgment that we have on the facts of the case. It is quite possible that when other facts, other figures, other reasons are brought to our notice we may revise that judgment. But what shall we say about those hon. Members who do not hesitate to make extravagant remarks, unfair statements, sometimes irresponsible statements—I think from me it is a strong word—from Members who should be considered responsible? I shall give a few illustrations. We have figures of increase in food production. It is made to appear as if all the increase in agricultural production occurred because of good weather. We are grateful to God—I am sorry, it might offend some hon. Members to use the word God—I am grateful to nature for the favourable weather conditions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister been asked not to refer to God at all?

Shri Nanda: I reiterate my faith in God.

Sardar Hukam Singh: To mention God might offend some; not to mention offends many.

Shri Nanda: There was a time when we had successive bad seasons and poor crops. So many people blamed the Government for scarcity of food and the hardships thereby caused. Now, nature has been more helpful. In the Progress report we have acknowledged our debt to nature. We have nowhere made a claim that the whole of it is due to our efforts. When we framed the Plan, we had worked out in terms of the schemes for which we were making allocations as to how much they will yield

[Shri Nanda]

in terms of food production. When we say that nearly half of it is due to the efforts under the Plan, it is based on certain calculations: the production potential created by major irrigation and minor irrigation 20 lakh tons; by area reclaimed 3 lakh tons; by other improvements 10 lakh tons, that is including the bringing of fallow land under cultivation; by use of fertilisers and manures 8 lakh tons; by use of improved seeds and other agricultural practices 5 lakh tons; by additional production due to works undertaken in the community project areas 4 lakh tons; total about 50 lakh tons

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): On a point of clarification, the accusation was that where more money was spent on irrigation and agricultural development, the increase in production was not proportionately large whereas in Hyderabad, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat, production increased where agricultural development did not take place.

Shri Nanda: I will not take the time of the House in dealing with these points. I am giving the basis which is a concrete one. There is an explanation. I will not take the time of the House now in any explanations. These are facts.

There was another question about industrial production. The hon. Member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty argued that industrial production in India now was not higher than the peak attained during a certain period. In support of this she quoted the index prepared by the *Eastern Economist*. The hon. Member relies on the *Eastern Economist* for judging the trends of industrial production. It is a matter of choice. I wonder whether the hon. Member will be disposed to agree with the statistics and conclusions of the *Eastern Economist* in other matters. I may try to enlighten the hon. Member regarding an important fact about the *Eastern Economist's* index. The *Eastern Economist* has discarded it in favour of the official index. The reason was this. They discovered that that index had a very narrow coverage and so they have now gone over to the official index. After all, what are we comparing? We are comparing the increase in industrial production during the period of the Plan with that in the year before that. If we take 1946 as 100, it was 105 in 1950, 117 in 1951, 129 in 1952, 135 in 1953 and 149 in July 1954. If you take the basis of 1950 as 100, in 1951 it was 111·4, in 1952 it was 122·8, in 1953 it was 123·1 and in July 1954 it was 141·9. It is not easy for me to see the bearing of the argument so far as the progress of the Plan is concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): The reason why I said is this. We have to see how much increase there has been in the context of what we have already had. If you do not take the peak year, how can you say that by your Plan you have really made an increase by your conscious efforts?

Shri Nanda: The situation was that because of shortage of raw materials, etc., full capacity was not being worked. The purpose of the Plan was to produce raw materials which will feed the important industries, e.g., the textile industry which has contributed greatly to this increase.

Then, Sir, there is the question of national income. There are figures. I wonder how it is possible to misunderstand or misconstrue them. The hon. Member said that the increase in *per capita* income referred to in the Progress Report was unreal. Two reasons were given: (i) that it did not take into account the increase in population between 1948-49 and 1952-53 and (ii) that comparison had not been made in constant prices. She cited Shri Meghnad Saha in support of the same contention. A scientist's report in support of bad figures will not, at any rate, improve the position. What are the facts? The very fact that the word *per capita* is used implies that the increase in population is taken into account. These figures are at constant prices. This has been

stated very clearly in the report itself. The *per capita* income for 1951-52 and 1952-53 have been worked out in constant prices. There is no question so far as these figures are concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is stated that 1948-49 is the basis on which you have calculated the *per capita* income.

Shri Nanda: Whatever we have taken, we have again re-calculated the figures in terms of constant prices and we have taken into account the increase in population.

From the same Member—I apologise for having to refer again to another statement from her there was a complaint regarding the estimate of unemployment. She said that the Finance Minister had forgotten to include in his estimate of the new jobs to be created over the 10 years, the addition to the population that would take place in the Third Five Year Plan period. I have got a transcript of what transpired. The hon. Member forgot that the Finance Minister had given figures which had to be reconed with in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: For 10 years.

Shri Nanda: The Finance Minister said that this would be the additional labour force in the Second Five Year Plan plus the residue of the previous unemployed and under-employed. That would make the total. Again, we are not going to exhaust all that in the Second Five Year Plan. There is a balance. That added to the additional labour force in the Third Five Year Plan will be the problem to be faced in the Third Five Year Plan. These were the figures. It may be that when a Member is speaking in a hurry, it may not be possible to give very close thought to the figures which have already been stated by the Minister.

There is one point on which I felt a little pained. It may be that when a scientist speaks, he speaks with some authority on scientific subjects. Being a scientist, he is expected in whatever he says to qualify it, to base it on some observation, on some experience. The hon. Member the scientist I am referring to, said: "I wish to explode the myth that the Congress has been responsible for anything constructive which has been done in this country except to waste money on community projects." What shall we say to this? I will concede to the hon. Member that, may be, there has been some neglect in respect of heavy industries, some slowness about it, we should do more in that direction; but I must emphasize that at the time we made this Plan and made the allocations, I think nothing better could have been done. Even if we were to do it now again, the priorities and the allocations will be practically of the same order. Such was the situation then, which required these arrangements. What grounds has the hon. Member for saying this about the Community Project? We have staked so much on this big experiment and by all reports, by all testimony, it is considered to be one of the most important, one of the most momentous things that is happening in this country. And apart from other things, even commonsense will dictate this cause. Here is a large mass of rural population. We want them to do better, produce more, to live better. How can we do that? By simply slogans and words here? We have to create a machinery whereby we can send down to them the results of science, new knowledge, new techniques so that they can apply them and improve their agricultural practices.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair.*]

We want to send down to them supplies. How shall we do that unless we create new and adequate channels? We want them to develop the co-operative movement. How can they do it unless there is someone to help? We do not want to do things for them, but we have to help them to help themselves. Now, this is a machinery which is created already

[Shri Nanda]

over a considerable part of the country; it is going to expand till, within a short time, it covers the entire country. If the hon. Member had thought of the good of these people, he would at least have said this is a good thing. May be there are defects in it now which should be removed.

Then, I come to another topic—the lot of the peasants. We are told we are neglecting them as if we are the enemies of the peasants. How do we test the sincreity of a person when he says he has solicitude for another person?—how much is he prepared to do for him. Here, in this Plan it will be found, if you examine the figures of the Plan, that 40 per cent. of the expenditure in the Plan, according to allocations, is directly calculated to help the peasant, and another 40 per cent. is mostly for his benefit.

The major question now raised is about agricultural prices. It is an anxious matter. It is a matter which is certainly exercising our minds, and on this there are no two opinions. If there is an excessive fall in agricultural prices and if it is a disproportionate fall, and if it persists, it will have disastrous consequences. If the peasant is ruined, the whole country is ruined. We can certainly never contemplate that prospect with equanimity.

There are two considerations in it. There was a time when everybody said that the prices were too high, that the people were suffering, and everybody said that the prices should be brought down. And prices came down. Now, it may be a wrong way for prices to come down if they come down very suddenly or if they are disproportionate, that is if the parity is upset. If the price decline is gradual, then it is possible for a parity also to be maintained. That is, the lag which occurs in the cost of manu-.actured articles following up the fluctuations in the prices of food and raw materials, takes some time to be made up. And if this is a gradual fall, that process also takes place simultaneously. With a sudden fall, this gap becomes very prominent. So, it is a fact that prices in certain areas have come down to an excessively low level. Of course, there is the other thing, that when there is an increase in production, part of the loss that occurs to the peasant or the cultivator in terms of lower prices is made up by additional earnings, but in the cases which I have in mind, the fall has gone beyond that, and therefore something should have been done about it, should be done about it. As the hon. Members know, Government, realising its duty, has stepped in and is taking steps to relieve this distress. There may be differences of opinion as to the level at which this should be done. It is a matter of judgment and the position can be, as the situation demands, reconsidered and revised. But the major fact is that in the matter of agricultural prices, the excessive decline should be checked when it is too sudden; and in the interest of the peasant—of course, simultaneously, having regard to the other interests, having regard to all interests—a proper price stabilisation policy—to the extent it is within the power of the State and its resources permit—will be followed.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Will you take the interests of the consumer also into consideration?

Shri Nanda: I have said all interests.

Shri Gadgil: Because he is the man mostly neglected.

Shri Nanda: In relation to the question of the agricultural sector, two or three other points were raised. What about minimum wages? We have in the Planning Commission's Report recommended the enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural workers in low-wage pockets, in the larger farms and in areas selected for intensive development. This was the recommendation. It has been followed. Need I give the details? In Punjab, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh,

Cutch and Tripura, minimum wages have been fixed for the whole of the State. In Assam, Bihar, Bombay, U.P., West Bengal, Mysore and Vindhya Pradesh, minimum wages have been fixed in specified areas. In Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Travancore-Cochin, either Committees have been appointed or draft proposals have been published. This is the position. A very considerable measure of implementation is evident from these facts.

With regard to the condition of the peasants, one or two other points were raised—ejectment of peasants and the question of ceilings. The question of evictions is an important question, and has been, for us, an anxious question. Difficulties of the kind mentioned by the hon. Member have arisen in certain areas. In some cases, the States themselves have taken the initiative and taken action; in other cases, the Planning Commission intervened and action is in progress. If the hon. Member wants, I might give information about the situation in the Punjab and in Andhra and other areas but it will take much time. I may just speak briefly regarding Andhra. An Ordinance was enacted to stay ejectment of tenants from the lands referred to and also to provide for the restoration of such of the tenants as had already been evicted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Provided they had got their revenue.

Shri Nanda: The eviction of ryots and tenants in all such lands has been stayed since 1947. I am giving all the facts. If there are any more details I will take them up with the hon. Member.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Does the hon. Minister know that the Ordinance did not meet the requirements?

Shri Nanda: The Planning Commission have recently written to the Andhra Government to take action immediately regarding certain areas and steps are being taken for further action. Of course, I do not refer to the ejectment of trespassers. That will have to be done.

Regarding West Bengal also, hon. Members know that the Act has already been amended to discourage ejectment. A provision has been made that any eviction of burgadars which occurred since May 1953, will not be taken into consideration for State acquisition.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Does the hon. Minister know that thousands of evictions have taken place even now?

Shri Nanda: I shall find out what is happening; but, this is the position as I know. No eviction of burgadars with less than 30 acres should occur, as a result of the enactment of this Act. Similarly, also in Orissa, Punjab, PEPSU, Rajasthan, and parts of Madras action has been taken. In U.P., Delhi, Saurashtra, Himachal Pradesh and others similar measures have been taken to give security to almost all these tenants. This is a fairly big subject and I cannot take up every minute detail of it.

Regarding ceilings on holding, there is an explicit policy laid down in the Planning Commisson's Report that ultimately it is a question of the tiller of the soil being the owner of the land. Several stages of that process are visualised and one of them is that there has to be a limit on the ownership of land. When the ceiling is imposed and applied, certain consequences favourable to that policy will follow. It has already been implemented, that is, ceilings have been fixed in some of the States and regarding others, hon. Members will remember the Planning Commission had suggested that a census of land holdings and cultivation should be undertaken with a view to collecting data relevant to the fixation of the limits on holdings. Practically all the States had agreed to it and this is in progress and it has been programmed to be completed by April 1955.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is only for future acquisition.

Shri Nanda: What I am stating is not for future acquisition but acquisition regarding existing holdings. Future acquisition is another matter and on that also action has been taken. In view of the limitation of time I do not want to go into the details.

There was another question of importance, the private sector and the public sector. In the economic policy this had been dealt with fully and I believe that our Leader made a perfect exposition of the position. He placed every element of that policy in its proper place and proportion, but the question has cropped up again. An hon. Member referred to it. They should have been pleased with that enunciation. Instead, an hon. Member tried to make fun of it. He said how can there be socialism, where there is to be no nationalization at all. The hon. Member forgot that the same day the announcement had been made about the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank. The position taken was that existing industries need not be nationalised as long as we have a vast amount of work to be done with regard to the future expansion, with limited resources. But, still, our industrial policy resolution also makes it clear that even regarding existing industries if public interest demands, social purpose necessitates nationalisation, nothing will come in the way but not nationalisation for its own sake. It must be for a clear and definite public purpose which cannot otherwise be served. The same hon. Member said how can there be socialisation without complete nationalisation. Yet, every Member here had said that some sort of private sector was inevitable. I do not remember any single speaker who did not say that. Therefore, it means that the private sector is inevitable according to them and there could not be no socialism without complete nationalisation and so there can be no socialisation at all. This is a doctrinaire approach. Our approach is in relation to certain objectives....

An Hon. Member: Pragmatic.

Shri Nanda: Our approach is to achieve equality, social justice, full employment, higher standards of living. Everything will be related to those objectives. We will find an integrated solution to this problem. If in that integrated solution the private sector has a part—we believe it has—then there is no question of an independent private sector, but it is a part of the Plan. It has to function to serve the same objectives. Once it is given a place, then it becomes the responsibility of the State as much as it is for the public sector to see that the private sector, within those limits, functions effectively.

We have been asked why we have given resources for public funds to the private sector. If we ask the private sector to discharge certain responsibilities—and since the State has got the over-all control of resources—it is the responsibility of the State to see that the private sector, to that extent, has the resources so that it can function properly. But, it is also made clear that in the kind of society we visualise, the public sector will be growing relatively and growing absolutely. Without that it won't be possible for us to raise the resources which we need for the purpose of discharging our obligations. It won't be possible for us to solve the question of unemployment, to solve the question of social justice.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन): जिस तरह से जमीन की सीलिंग हो रही हैं उसी तरह से जो बड़े बड़े एंजीपति हैं क्या उन की आमदनी की सीलिंग भी सरकार निश्चित करने जा रही हैं ?

Shri Nanda: Sir, this is exactly what I am saying, that in order to raise the resources, to have social equality, not only the private sector should expand but also the private sector, should conform to those objectives. That is,

the private sector will have to function in a manner that it enables us to advance along those fronts and that we obtain the maximum results, in all these directions. How do we do that?

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta North-West): May I interrupt? If in the industries that would be controlled in the interests of the nation, supposing in these industries capital wholly private, can it be controlled in the interests of the nation?

Shri Nanda: Which industries?

Shri Meghnad Saha: All the six which have been mentioned, namely iron and steel, coal mineral oil, etc

Shri Nanda: It is very clear that basic and key industries of that importance have to be reserved for the State, and be the exclusive responsibility of the State.

Shri Meghnad Saha: May I interrupt again? Is it not a fact that in the oil refineries, all the capital has been allowed to be foreign, and if all the capital is foreign and private, how can you control them?

Shri Nanda: That is the difference. We want to attain certain objectives, and if any deviation is necessary from a certain approach in the interests of the nation and in the interests of the people, we will not hesitate to make that deviation; if certain things cannot be done otherwise, we shall have to do this. In addition, when we say that it is the State which is going to do all that, what do we want? We want the maximum mobilisation of the resources of the nation, and in order to achieve that, we will draw private capital into those industries which Government are going to start and manage. We will also draw upon the managerial talent which is available in the country, and which is a great asset of the nation built up over a period of years; we are not going to let it go waste. Therefore, it is a question of getting the best out of the resources of the nation, provided everything is done consistently with the objectives that we have placed before ourselves.

Shri Meghnad Saha: If the capital is one hundred per cent. foreign, will you control them or will they control you?

Shri Nanda: I understand the point. I know that if there is too much of foreign capital or too much of private capital, or too much of capital in the private sector, our capacity to control will be to that extent limited; and that is why we say there will be a growing public sector, and a limited proportion of the others. That is very clear.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): Is it not a fact that there is some agreement with these oil refineries that there will be no nationalisation for some period?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is not giving way.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Is it not a very pertinent question?

Mr. Chairman: The question may be quite pertinent, but no person can be forced to answer a question, unless he is agreeable to do so. I cannot force the hon. Minister to give a reply.

Shri Nanda: I have some more points to deal with, but I am afraid I may not have enough time for all of them.

The hon. Member himself and others had raised the question of the reform of the administrative machinery, and the implementations of the recommendations in that regard. This is a matter of paramount importance. I might give a list of the steps that have been taken. I cannot say immediately that everything possible has been done, but a series of steps in the States as well as at the Centre have been taken. I may give just one or two instances: an Organisation and

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Methods Directorate at the Centre, steps for training of personnel, Development Committees at the district level and at the State level, the Production Committee of the Cabinet at the Centre, the Central Committee for Land Reforms, and so on. So, the apparatus is being built up. I shall take too much time if I go into all that, but I assure the hon. Member that this matter is most important, and is receiving consideration; and any suggestions by hon. Members will be very much welcome.

The question of corruption also has been raised, in the same context. I am not able to say by any barometer whether corruption has increased or diminished. Some people say it has increased. Whatever it is, it is necessary that corruption should be eradicated. I have before me the list of steps that have been taken at the Centre as well as in the States, but I would not tire the House with all those details. But I wish to say this for my part, namely that one thing which inhibits advance in any country is the spectre of corruption, inefficiency and lack of responsiveness on the part of the administration. Therefore, it must be the endeavour of all of us to see that a healthy and clean climate is created in the country, and that corruption is uprooted. It is not possible for the machinery of the State alone to do that; there will have to be a large amount of public co-operation also, and a conscious effort has to be made for that purpose. It is a very difficult job. I know how difficult it is.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (शाहाबाद-दक्षिण) : पब्लिक कोऑपरेशन की क्या जरूरत है। Any District Magistrate can root out corruption.

Shri Nanda: I understand the subject. The hon. Member will remember that the Bharat Sevak Samaj had submitted a report to Government, containing some suggestions. One of those suggestions was that an officer of a very high rank should be appointed as a liaison officer so that those who find difficulties and those who find that things do not go forward quickly may approach him and see that the way can be made smooth. There is not one, but there are a number of aspects where public co-operation is required. I would not take up the time of the House any more on this point. But I would say this to hon. Members. Let us meet one day and let us thrash out this whole problem, and let us consider how on a national basis, we can fight this as a movement, and see that corruption is eradicated. But it requires public co-operation.

I consider that if the official machinery is to function properly, the rules have to be revised and improved, and we have to make other arrangements of a similar nature. We are doing that, but that is not enough.

The hon. Member Sardar Hukam Singh has raised certain very pertinent questions. His approach to the problem of road transport is a rational one, and we in the Planning Commission, share it with him. He had referred to what was happening in the Punjab. A programme was received in the month of September, but as this was not in accordance with the provisions of our basic policy, the State Government were asked to revise it. The State Government have sent a letter since then, but even that we do not find complete; so the matter is being pursued.

Regarding the other question which the hon. Member has raised with regard to the sewing machines, I would like to say that that is also a very legitimate question. We have sent the matter to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and this is being taken up and dealt with there.

There was a large number of points made yesterday, but I dare not tres-

pass on the time allotted for the other things which have to follow. But in conclusion, I would like to touch upon one particular matter, and that is this. It was said that we have only taken something from others, and there is nothing to our credit in this Plan. The whole approach underlying that statement shows some kind of narrowness. When we took over, what did we inherit? We inherited numerous handicaps and difficulties, and major problems created by the war and the partition. But along with that, we had also received some ideas which we had to implement. What is the position today? Regarding irrigation projects, for instance, it may be that some of them were thought of before. But as a matter of fact, had it not been for the Plan, it would have taken years and years to make any progress at all with regard to them. Do we not know the history of the Bhakra-Nangal Project? It has taken so many years to come to this stage, and it is only because of the Plan that it has come even to this stage. Ordinarily without a plan, even this Government would not have been able to go forward in regard to these projects, because the question of annual budgeting would have simply slowed down the progress. But it is because it was possible to allocate from the beginning a certain amount in the Plan for each project, that this money was somehow found—and is being found—for these projects. It is because of the whole conception of planning with certain objectives and certain targets laid down in advance, that we have been able to find the means and the resources to implement them. The outlay on development at the Centre amounted in 1950-51 to Rs. 105 crores only, but we have doubled that after the Plan. This is the answer to this criticism.

The book value of all these irrigation projects which we got at the time of the Partition was only Rs. 110 crores. During 1946-1951, Rs. 130 crores were spent. But the Plan allotted Rs. 600 crores for that, and we will require during the next plan period for the completion of these another Rs. 450 crores. This is the answer to that question. The hon. Member may also be told that while we had some ideas—we inherited them—we should not judge only by the number of schemes that we took over. How many more schemes have we initiated now? I can give a long list. Not only ideas, but schemes and projects which will take hundreds of crores of rupees to work out. The people who may be handling the third plan can be told that everything is due to the people who operated the first Five Year Plan. What have you done? All the ideas were provided by them. This is a very curious way of looking at these things.

An Hon. Member: Chain reaction.

Shri Nanda: I have dealt with a number of the important points.

Shri Ramananda Das (Barrackpore): What about land to the tiller?

Shri Nanda: The Plan volume lays out a comprehensive policy. That policy has been accepted on a national scale. May be, as I myself stated, that it has not been fully implemented yet. Well, in such matters, the time element becomes important and preparations have to be made and ground has to be prepared. But the policy is there and there is also the insistence that this policy should be carried out fully. In spite of all the doubts...

Shri B. S. Murthy: And misgivings.

Shri Nanda: That is a good word, 'misgivings'. In spite of all that and in spite of the pessimism of some of our Members there...

An Hon. Member: We are always optimistic.

Shri Nanda:...there is no doubt that some day later on they will feel that the things that have been done during this period, the work that was taken in hand and was accomplished have laid the sure foundation for a very much bigger future of the country.

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And it is chiefly the work of the people to whom our leader referred and of which we have evidence in the community project areas—it is the people who are showing a vitality which nothing can suppress, and they are advancing and that advance cannot be checked.

Mr. Chairman: Before I put the amendments to the vote of the House, may I just know if the Government are going to accept any of the amendments or amendments to the amendments which have been moved?

Shri Nanda: We are accepting amendment No. 7 moved by Shri S. V. Ramaswamy and also another amendment, No. 15, moved by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, a part of that amendment.

Shri Velayudhan: Can it be accepted when you are in the Chair?

Mr. Chairman: It has been moved already.

Shri Nanda: We attach a great deal of importance to the question of animal husbandry and this question should receive much more consideration. Therefore, we will embody this: "in the essential interests of rural welfare, it is necessary to devote special attention to animal husbandry"—up to this point.

Mr. Chairman: What about the words "in respect of which the progress has been extremely unsatisfactory"?

Shri Nanda: You may kindly omit that.

Mr. Chairman: I am now sitting in the Chair. But if I had the right to say anything on my amendment, I would certainly agree that there is some sting there, as I do not want to be offensive. Since the positive part is being accepted by Government, I won't insist that the latter portion may be accepted.

The question is:

That in the substitute motion proposed by Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, the following be added at the end:

> "(c) in the essential interests of rural welfare, it is necessary to devote special attention to animal husbandry."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Now amendment No. 7 stands amended by amendment No. 15 Before I put amendment No. 7 to the vote of the House, I may just state here that in case this amendment No. 7, is carried, because it is a substitute amendment, I will not be able to put the other amendments to the vote of the House. If any of the hon. Members wants that his amendment be put first, I have no objection to put that amendment to the vote of the House.

So I do not think any hon. Member insists on his amendment being put first. I will now put amendment No. 7 as amended to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

> "This House, having considered the Progress Report of the Five Year Plan for the year 1953-54, is of the opinion that—
>
> (a) considering the magnitude of the difficulties that had to be encountered, the progress of the First Five Year Plan has been generally satisfactory,
>
> (b) for the fulfilment of the Plan, it is necessary to accelerate the tempo of progress for the remaining period of the Plan and to implement more vigorously the measures of reorganisation in Agriculture, Industry and other fields recommended in the Plan, and
>
> (c) in the essential interests of rural welfare, it is necessary to devote special attention to animal husbandry."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: All other amendments are barred now.

MOTION RE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Shri Ramananda Das (Barrackpore): What is the time allotted for the consideration of this Report?

Mr. Chairman: The House knows that the Business Advisory Committee very probably allotted five or six hours for this.

Hon. Members: Six hours.

Mr. Chairman: This Report was not considered last year also. Yesterday I pointed out that the Chair also was very anxious that full time be devoted to the consideration of this Report. When we agreed yesterday to dispense with the question hour today, we thought that 2½ hours at least would be devoted to it. But now we find that much more time has been taken on other business, and if we are to take up the non-official business at 2-30 p. m., enough time will not be available for full discussion of this Report.

Therefore, I have to ask the House how it proposes to make up for the time which has been lost in other discussions. There are two courses open. So far as the Chair is concerned, the Chair is quite agreeable to take some time away from the time allotted for the non-official business, if the House is agreeable to finish the discussion today. If the House is not agreeable, we will take as much time as possible today, and proceed with the discussion up till 2-30 p. m., and then take the discussion to the next session. There are thus two courses open. I am anxious that full time be given to the discussion of this report. It may be decided just as the House pleases. If the House wants that we may take some of the time of the non-official business, the House can express its willingness to do so. If the House wants that the debate may be taken over to the next session, it can do so. Let us, first of all, just find out from the hon. Home Minister his reactions, because his reactions must also be considered.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I have no objection to the discussion being taken to the next session.

Mr. Chairman: I think the House is agreeable that we may spend as much time as possible today, and then the rest of the time may be taken up in the next session. Then we will proceed with this, till 2-30 and then postpone it, for further discussion, to the next session.

Dr. Katju: I beg to move:

> "That the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Whatever opinion may be expressed by the House about the acts of commission or omission on the part of the Government, I think there would be general unanimity that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has done his job, so far as he can, very well. The Report which is now in the hands of the hon. Members is very full, having behind it the very painstaking efforts of the Commissioner, and is very objective.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What have the Government done?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has just started and the questions have also simultaneously started. Let us hear him. Hon. Members will get time to say all that they want to say.

Dr. Katju: Their interruptions indicate their affection for me personally. The Report is a very objective one, and I feel that every imaginable aspect of the important problem relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is touched upon in that Report. It is a very thorough one. The Commissioner has had to do a very stre-

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nuous job. He goes about touring practically the whole of India once a year, and then, he must contact the various State Governments, and the various State Ministers, the departmental heads, and then he tries to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a whole to the best of his ability. He uses his utmost exertions. I think we are indebted to him for a very fine report.

Last year, we had a discussion on the previous report, and the House would recollect that I gave an undertaking that every suggestion made during the course of the debate would be most carefully analysed, that the speeches of every Member would be analysed, would be grouped together, and that there would be the fullest consideration of every single suggestion, and that the information would be laid before the House as to what action Government have taken. I understand that a big sort of memorandum has been prepared; the left-hand column shows the suggestions you have made and the right-hand column shows the action that has been taken, or may be taken. Of course the action may be meagre in your opinion, and may be sufficient in my opinion. It also shows the subject-matters which are under consideration, and so on and so forth. But the House would at least appreciate that nothing has been passed over. Every single objection and suggestion has been taken into consideration, and we have tried our best to be guided thereby.

There are numerous amendments which have been tabled to this motion. There is the familiar point—the desire that there should be a separate Ministry for this subject, the desire that there should be a better representation in the services. The most important of the whole thing, the most important problem that seems to weigh with the Members is jobs, and more jobs and the fulfilment of the desire to fill as many reserved posts as possible with members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, under the Constitution. The great grievance has always been made during the last three years that in the higher ranks, the reserved posts are not filled by members of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and their representation is very meagre. I have dealt with it during the past years, and I can only say that two things will have to be remembered. First, in the matter of jobs, posts and appointments, it is not only the question of giving representation to one particular community, but that you have got to bear in mind the general efficiency of the administration. When you appoint a District Magistrate—it does not matter to me who he is—that District Magistrate has, under his administrative guidance and control, the welfare and the prosperity of a million or two million or three million people of that district and all those people may belong to all communities—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs—and they may be 'touchables' or untouchables. If the District Magistrate is not up to the standard or up to the mark, then the people may suffer, and it will be a very scanty consolation to say, "very well, that particular District Magistrate was a Brahmin. We had to appoint a Brahmin and though he was not up to the mark, he had to be there, but people suffer." The article put in in the Constitution regarding this must always be borne in mind: "with due regard to the efficiency of administration". I am in entire sympathy with the aspirations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Let the House take it from me; without the slightest mental reservation, I am very eager that not only the reserved posts should be given to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but I am praying for the day when their numbers would be much larger should be much larger than that what is laid down in the Constitution. But

that is not a very essential point. The real truth of the matter is that this problem requires treatment on a long range, and I propose to take some time of the House in dwelling upon that long range aspect of the matter. That is the question of how the Government proceeds to promote the education, particularly, higher education of the members—both men and women—of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If we get a good many number, a sufficiently adequate number, then their appointments will follow as the night follows the day. On that matter, I would ask hon. Members to read the sections relating to what are called the educational facilities to the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and tribal areas. It is really a remarkable story.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I just interrupt the hon. Home Minister? He has cited the very same case of a District Magistrate as he did on the last occasion. Is it his case that all the Scheduled Castes candidates are asking to be at once appointed to the posts of District Magistrates? Why is this extreme analogy given in all cases? No man, not even a Brammin, will insist on such a thing.

Shri Velayudhan: No man wants efficiency to suffer.

Dr. Katju: If there is any deficiency left in my speech, then hon. Members may put some questions at the end of my speech as to what I have got to say on those points which I might have omitted. To take up a point in the middle of the speech and begin a cross-examination is really embarrassing

Mr. Chairman: If any hon. Member has to put any question, it would be better if it is put at the end of the speech. To interrupt the hon. Minister when he is developing a point is not fair. It is not in the interest of good debate either.

Shri Velayudhan: Let me submit to you, Sir, that it is not for propaganda.

Mr. Chairman: Every hon. Member has a right to say anything in this House. When the hon. Member gets a chance he can reply to it. If in the course of a speech, every hon. Member puts a question and expects a reply to it, then there will be no debate at all.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Every time the hon. Minister makes a speech he refers to the Education Ministry.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, Order. I have already ruled that if there are any questions they may be put in the end. The hon. Member, instead of doing that, is criticising the speech of the hon. Minister. This is not right.

Shri N. Rachiah: I am not criticising. I just want a clarification.

Mr. Chairman: I won't allow the hon. Member to speak at this stage.

Dr. Katju: The aspect which seems to be very irritating, and to which I was inviting the attention of the House, was the assistance provided by Government, both Central Government and the State Governments in the field of education, in the matter of providing educational facilities to young men and young women of Scheduled Castes, so that they may prosper and may qualify themselves for appointment to the highest offices in the State, not only reserved appointments, but also all other appointments. Secondly, education is necessary, because the number of jobs after all is a limited one. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes number about seven crores. If you give them 700 jobs, or even 7,000 jobs, you provide for that number of families. I do not in any way minimise the psychological importance, the sentimental importance the political importance of giving them the highest job. That is not my point. What we would like to do is to raise the whole

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standard of their living, and give them all help. It is from this point of view that I always attach the greatest importance to what Government is doing in the educational field.

Now, Sir, figures have been given in Appendix XIV and I imagine hon. Members would have made themselves familiar with them. It will be found that the amount of scholarships which was given six years ago, that is in the year, 1947-48, was only Rs. 5,39,000. Year by year the sum has been increasing and in the year 1953, with which the Report is dealing, it was a sum of Rs. 62 lakhs. I many inform the House that in the year which is closing, namely, 1954, this sum of Rs. 62 lakhs has gone up to Rs. 1,18,00,000. This only represents the amount awarded in the shape of scholarships by the Central Government to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout India. Please remember—and I am sure hon. Members would have seen this from the appendix—that this includes scholarships awarded for pre-graduate courses like intermediate and other courses like M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., and professional education in every sphere of life, and I may point out that more than about 11,000 boys and girls have been receiving stipends. This is not all. Apart from this 1 crore and 18 lakhs (the report mentions only Rs. 62 lakhs) the State Governments are doing their very best to assist to the utmost of their capacity in the expansion of education. The Report would show that in State after State the whole education is free. In the case of indigent students no tuition fees are charged at all. Thus if you take into consideration the assistance of Rs. 1 crore and 18 lakhs given by the Central Government, together with the asistance which is given in every State, A, B and C, the sum total will be very substantial. Several crores of rupees are provided for the benefit of the members of the Scheduled Castes, and I am very happy really to see that education among them is spreading rapidly.

There was a scheme by which Scheduled Castes boys were being sent abroad, for foreign training, with very substantial scholarships of about £400. The scheme was started on an experimental basis for one year. But the results were so satisfactory that, as I annouced in the House some time back, when this matter came up for discussion, it has now been put on a five year footing. The number of students has been increased from 5 to 10 and Government is feeling very happy indeed over the success of their experiment. This is an aspect which I would request the House not to forget. To hon. Members who say that Government is not doing this and that, I say that Government's record of activity in this field is a very gratifying one and credit ought to be given to them for this.

Then, I come to another point. The Constitution has provided that so far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, they should be given assistance for their upliftment. There are several welfare schemes for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Hon. Members would have seen section 10 of the Report and also Appendix XVIII. Here again the figures are indeed revealing and should say very reassuring. The total amount spent on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Tribal areas is Rs. 4 crores and 31 lakhs in 1953. This includes the Central grant of Rs. 1,91,42,000 and a contribution of Rs. 2,39,56,000 by the various States, making a total of Rs. 4,31,00,000. I submit this is not a small sum; it is a substantial sum. Welfare schemes have been devised meticulously in every field, water supply, housing, etc. It has nothing to do with giving of lands. Details about this have been given in the Report and I would not tire the patience of the House, by elaborating upon this. So far as Scheduled Castes are concerned a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs

was provided for welfare schemes, like provision of drinking water, housing and other measures for removal of untouchability. Of this a sum of Rs. 43 lakhs has been spent, while Rs. 7 lakhs remains unspent. Besides this grants-in-aid were given. Then a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was spent for the execution of welfare schemes for members of the ex-Criminal Tribes and Rs. 30 lakhs for other Backward Classes. Now, this is specifically limited to the members of these classes. But the House is aware that the Central Government and the State Governments have been carrying out a most ambitious programme for the benefit of the under-developed sections of the community. There is no distinction between Scheduled Castes and unscheduled castes. Everybody benefits. If you give security of tenure in the villages by abolition of the zamindaris, who benefits? It is the cultivator that benefits. Out of the cultivators there are numerous persons who are members of the Scheduled Castes, but there are also others who are members of the so-called higher castes. Similarly, expansion of education. Millions of primary schools have grown up. Then there is employment provided by the building of roads, construction of dams and employment in public works of all sorts of description. We must take a complete view. When you are talking of the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I suggest to you that you should not concentrate only on what we call the specific matters, welfare schemes and other schemes which have been undertaken by Government for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes primarily, or grants which may be provided for their benefit, but in order to have a picture as a whole you must take into consideration all the reforms which are being handled by Government, reforms which are calculated to raise the standard of living of the people as a whole and, secondly, reforms which are calculated to bring about an improvement in the condition of the Scheduled Castes specifically. Because, there is a tendency to concentrate on it and say "Four crores! Four crores is nothing" or "you have given only fifty lakhs, you have done this and done that", and leave aside the general picture altogether, the general picture which my hon. friend Mr. Nanda has been dealing with. Because it is of essential importance. The whole effort of Government is calculated to raise the condition, to bring about improvement of the under-developed people. And therefore it really benefits primarily or to a very large extent members of the Scheduled Castes. This aspect should not be overlooked. Go into the countryside, and what do you find? Number of schools, primary schools. Suppose you say there should be wider education; these scholarships and other facilities which have been accorded, they all deal with higher education. But so far as primary education is concerned it is free. And if in every State thousands and thousands of schools are opened, who benefits? Not the so-called higher castes. Everybody benefits. And that includes the Scheduled Castes also. No one is excluded. Similarly, efforts are being made to develop cottage industries. Who carries on cottage industries? Cottage industries are carried on by everyone. And to the extent that the cottage industries are carried on by Scheduled Caste people that community benefits. I am only drawing attention to the fact that the picture that we draw before ourselves should be a complete picture and should not be a lop-sided one.

So far as these appointments are concerned—I am not saying something to which my hon. friend took great objection, about the case of District Magistrates and all that; that is not the point; I realise that there have been shortcomings—but so far as these appointments are concerned please remember that the Constitution has provided for a separate machinery. It is for the Public Service Commission to select the best available persons. The Public Service Commission is

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bound by the Constitution and we cannot interfere with its liberties, with its course of action in the matter of selection of candidates. So far as relaxations are concerned, Government has ordered relaxation. I informed the House that in regard to non-gazetted posts we have, I think, extended relaxation to five years, and so far as gazetted posts are concerned, to three years. There is a measure even now under discussion whether this limit should not be extended even in regard to gazetted posts from three years to five years. The Public Service Commission has expressed an opinion—may be a tentative opinion—that extension of this period is not a suitable thing because then we will not get proper persons. That matter is constantly under discussion.

What I wish to assure the House is that every single matter of detail is being discussed. Take another case, namely promotions and transfers. It is said that these reserved jobs are being given to others. That raises a question of great importance. You may reserve some posts and say that measures should be taken to see that those reserved posts fall to the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But when once appointments have been made, then in the case of promotions and transfers this distinction has never been observed so far. But even there we are seeing as to what should be done so that the rights of the members of the Scheduled Castes are not in any way minimised or prejudicially affected. As I said over and over again, I wish to say please do realise that Government is as sincere as anybody about the working out of the Constitution, about fulfilling the requirements of the Constitution in letter, in spirit, and there is not the least desire in the Ministry or anywhere for dodging them in any shape or form.

I do not wish to take any further time on this matter. If necessary, I shall say something by way of reply. If there are any questions which my hon. friends would like to put to me, I shall be prepared to answer them.

Several Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Chairman: So many want to put questions, or do they want to speak?

Shri Velayudhan: The amendments are there.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members will kindly allow me at least to place the motion before the House. If no questions are going to be put, then I will place the motion before the House.

Shri Barman: I do not know whether I have offended the hon. Minister.

Dr. Katju: No.

Shri Barman: What I meant was that you should take the case of the Saurashtra Government. They are trying to...

Dr. Katju: I cannot go into different Governments.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member wants to put any specific question he may do so. Otherwise, if he starts speaking he will lose his right to speak later.

Shri Barman: May I ask the hon. the Home Minister whether the Central Government cannot follow the Saurashtra Government in the matter of filling posts which are not posts of District Magistrates, taking their academic qualification and training them; whether the Central Government has ever tried such methods which have been adopted already by the Saurashtra Government? It is in the Shrikant Report.

Dr. Katju: I shall deal with that point in my concluding speech.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru) *rose—*

Mr. Chairman: When I wanted to know whether any hon. Members wanted to put questions, he did not rise. I suggest that when the hon. Member speaks he may put his question, and he will have the right of getting the reply also.

I shall now place the motion before the House.

Motion moved:

"That the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953 and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, records its satisfaction over the progress made."

Shri M. L. Agrawal (Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—East): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House, having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, regrets that due steps have not been taken to safeguard their interests in the matter of representation in the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies guaranteed to them under Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution of India."

Shri Ram Dhani Das (Gaya East—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953 approves all the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but regrets the laxity of the State Governments in implementing the recommendations and is of the opinion that the Central Government should take keen interest in the matter and direct the State Governments to watch the progress especially in the field of education of the sweepers and scavengers i.e. *Domes, Bhangis* etc. who deserve more attention on special footing so as to ensure for them justice and equal progress."

Shri Brohmo-Chaudhury Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted·

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, approves the policy of the Government of India in giving a priority to the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but regrets that—

(a) adequate steps are not being taken to implement the directive principle of the State policy laid down under Article 46 of the Constitution;

(b) the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been able to cooperate with the State Governments in ameliorating the conditions of these Castes and Tribes;

(c) due emphasis is not being laid on formulating comprehensive schemes for improving com-

[Shri Brohmo Chaudhury]

munications, education, medical, housing and other facilities so as to improve the socio-economic conditions of these backward people;

(d) the Commissioner has not tried to study the requirements of backward areas and to put up proposals for opening of Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks and other developmental activities among these backward people;

(e) there has been no attempt to get suitable officers from the States familiar with the special problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to advise the Central Government and the Commissioner on the local problems of their respective States; and

(f) the officers posted to tribal areas are not required to learn the tribal dialects or acquant themselves with the customs, manners and conditions of life of the tribal people and familiarise themselves with their special problems."

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo Indians): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, regrets that the educational and economic safeguards in respect of the Anglo-Indian Community are not being implemented satisfactorily."

Shri Natawadkar (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House, having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, regrets that due steps have not been taken to safeguard their interest in the matter of revision of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, issued by the President of India under clause (1) of Article 342 of the Constitution."

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, regrets that the suggestions made in this Report have not been properly implemented and is of the opinion that—

(i) the Central Government should take immediate steps to implement the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as regards removal of untouchability and social disabilities, security of land tenure, education and so on,

(ii) immediate steps should be taken to rehabilitate Tribal 'joomias' in the plains free of cost and to provide them with free implements, seeds and monetary assistance as grant-in-aid,

(iii) immediate steps should also be taken to introduce autonomous administrative set-up in the Tribal Scheduled Areas, as prescribed in the Constitution, with full powers to execute their development schemes,

(iv) proper safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, who have been living

in the areas of non-tribal people, should be maintained, such as security of landholdings, security of employment in public services, participation in political activities, provision of educational facilities and so on, and

(v) village panchayat system should be introduced without delay in the areas where this system has not been introduced so far."

Shri B. K. Patel (Surat—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House, having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, regrets that due steps have not been taken to safeguard their interest in the matter of appointing an Enquiry Commission under Article 339 of the Constitution to inquire into the prevailing conditions of Scheduled Tribes in general and Scheduled Areas in particular, and assessing the welfare activities done for them throughout India and particularly in the Scheduled Areas."

Shri B. S. Murthy: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, recommends to the Government to set up a Standing Committee for accelerating the speed of ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the guarantees given in the Constitution."

Shri Bheekha Bhai (Banswara—Dungarpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

(1) That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953 regrets that due legislation has not been undertaken by State Governments to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Tribes and to raise the tone of administration in the scheduled areas of different States."

(2) That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House, having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending 31st December, 1953, regrets that the Commissioner has failed—

(a) to incorporate in his Report the annual statement of total number of reserved vacancies advertised and the number of vacancies actually filled up by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates,

(b) to suggest any effective machinery between the State Governments and the Centre to execute comprehensive schemes intended for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

(c) to show the amounts which lapsed every year out of the grants made to State Governments under Article 275 of the Constitution, and

(d) to mention voluntary and forcible conversions undertaken by Foreign missions in the Scheduled Areas of different states."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House, having considered the Report of the Commissioner

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, regrets that due steps have not been taken to safeguard their interests."

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House, having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, regrets that after Independence there has been a set-back to the activities of the emancipation of the untouchables."

Dr. Satyawadi (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(1) That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, regrets that—

(a) the Government have failed to include the Harijans working as sweepers and scavengers in the Subsidised Housing Scheme for the industrial workers, and

(b) the Government have failed to include the Harijans working as sweepers and scavengers in the benefit provided for the factory labour in the Payment of Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Employment of Children Act, Health Insurance Act and similar social legislations."

(2) That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, regrets that the Government of the Punjab have failed—

(a) to rehabilitate the Harijan tillers who have been ejected in thousands by the land-lords and made refugees in their homes,

(b) to provide in consolidation operations, plot to Harijans for Bara, compost pits, grounds for grazing their cattle and burning their deads,

(c) to fill up the vacancies in Government services according to the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes,

(d) to protect the right of the Harijans who are still deprived of the facilities in taking water from 99 per cent. of village wells, and

(e) to do any thing to improve the condition of the sweepers and scavengers as far as their living as well as social, economic and housing conditions are concerned."

Shri Ramananda Das: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House, having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, is of the opinion, that—

(a) a separate Ministry for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes should be established,

(b) a sum of rupees ten crores should be reserved every year for the social, economic and educational uplift of these classes,

(c) free and compulsory primary education should be provided for these classes in all the states,

(d) facilities for free Secondary, Higher and Technical education with scholarships should be given to students of these backward classes,

(e) adequate representation, according to population basis, should be given to them in Government services,

(f) at least one member belonging to one of these classes should be appointed in all Public Service Commission of the States, Railway Public Service Commissions and all such appointment boards, to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes,

(g) land should be distributed to the actual tiller of the soil,

(h) subsidy and help should be given for small-scale and cottage industries,

(i) drinking water facilities should be provided in all the villages and localities for these people in all the States, and

(j) provisions of the Minimum Wages Act should be implemented for the agricultural labourers throughout the country."

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, regrets that—

(a) the recommendations of the Commissioner have not been implemented with any sincerity and seriousness both by the Central and State Governments,

(b) the Report does not contain proper details about the disabilities of the Scheduled Castes in Madras State,

(c) no steps have been taken to provide the Scheduled Castes people with the supply of drinking water, land and house sites,

(d) representation of the Scheduled Castes in All India and State Services is very poor, and

(e) a special Ministry has not been established at the Centre to look after the interests of the Scheduled Castes."

Shri Bheekha Bhai: I beg to move:

(1) That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, regrets that in absence of a Commission, contemplated under Article 339 of the Constitution, no Committee has been set up to assess the welfare activities undertaken by various State Governments for ameliorating the conditions of Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled areas in different States."

(2) That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, recommends to the Central Government that pending the appointment of a Commission as contemplated under Article 339 of the Constitution, a Central Tribes Advisory Committee should be constituted to advise on the administration of ameliorative measures for Scheduled Tribes and to suggest and supervise the proper implementation

[Shri Bheekha Bhai]

of the safeguards provided under the Constitution for the development of the Scheduled Areas throughout the Union of India."

Mr. Chairman: All these amendments and the original motion are now before the House.

Shrimati Khongmen (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): The Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1952 was being discussed in the House towards the end of last year.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Before the hon. Member proceeds, I would like to fix the time for speeches. As I understand that a very large number of hon. Members are anxious to speak, I think 15 minutes for the leaders and 10 minutes for ordinary Members would be all right. If you want a large number of Members to take part, that is the only course open to me. I am in the hands of the House. If the House wants more time, they have to take a decision.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: The leaders should be given more time or the spokesmen of the parties may be given more time.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Fifteen minutes for each Member and 20 minutes to the leaders may be given.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Twenty minutes for the leaders and 15 minutes for ordinary Members. I would request the hon. Members not to force me to ring the bell more than twice.

Shri Velayudhan: Another point regarding distribution of time. In calling the Members from the Scheduled Castes, one from each State may be called. The situation is different from State to State.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This kind of request is sometimes made. I set my face against it. The entire House is interested in the question; not only the Members of the Schedule Castes. At the same time, I quite realise that this is a matter of very special concern for them. So long as I am in the Chair, there will be a preponderence of speakers from the Scheduled Castes; but it will not be solely confined to them.

Shri Frank Anthony: On a point of clarification, you have been pleased to say that leaders will be allowed 20 minutes. I shall presumably be the sole spokesman for one of the communities for which safeguards are intended here. Will I be given time as a leader or as a sole spokesman?

Shri Veeraswamy: In view of the importance of the subject and also in view of the fact that the discussion will also be continued in the next session, I would suggest to the Chair that more time be allotted to the discussion of this subject: say 10 hours.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Allotment of time is to be made by the Business Advisory Committee. The whole thing is not to be finished today. If the Business Advisory Committee in their wisdom want more time to be given, the Chair will have no objection. It is for the Business Advisory Committee to apportion time.

So far as Shri Frank Anthony is concerned, the hon. Member is fully aware that though he is not a Party leader, it is not only to the Party leaders that more time is given, but also to such persons as are not Party leaders, but who at the same time hold a position higher than the ordinary Members. Every effort shall be made to see that the point of view represented by Shri Anthony and others is fully allowed to be represented in the House.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar-Reserved-Sch. Castes) *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid all this

time is being taken away out of the time allotted for the discussion.

Shri Jangde (Bilaspur-Reserved-Sch. Castes): May I make one suggestion? The Private Members' Bills should be suspended and carried over to the next session.

Shri Thimmaiah: This report relating to 1953, we are discussing at the end of 1954. If we discuss it in 1955, it will not look nice.

Mr. Chairman: This matter has been decided by the House. I do not want to re-open this matter.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: (Calcutta-South-East): Am I to understand that the time allotted to the leader would also be allowed to the spokesman of the Party although he may not be the leader?

Mr. Chairman: If the leaders do not propose to speak on this question, so far as the spokesman is concerned, this concession will be allowed. If the leaders also want to speak, I am afraid it will be difficult to give them so much time.

Shrimati Khongmen: When the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was discussed in the House towards the end of last year, the hon. Home Minister promised that in future, he would see that the discussion on the report is not delayed to such a late date. But, the report of 1953 has actually been presented today at the close of 1954, when the report for 1954 is almost due. That is rather unfortunate, because the discussion of the report of one year is meant to affect the administration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the next year. I hope in future this fact will be borne in mind that the discussion may not be so delayed.

Although the report deals with the subject of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Anglo Indians and other Backward Classes, I should like, as on previous occasions, to confine my observations mainly to the subject of the Scheduled Tribes. I leave the other questions to other speakers.

Shri Datar: May I correct the hon. Lady Member. This report was submitted to the President in February, 1954 and placed on the Table of the House either in March or April.

Hon. Members: Not discussed.

Shri Datar: So far as the presentation of the report is concerned, it was done as early as possible.

Shrimati Khongmen: I meant discussion.

I would only like to say one word to my Scheduled Caste friends. We tribals do not believe in caste; we treat every one as equal. If any one tries to behave in a superior manner, we simply ignore that person or community and take no notice of them. I would ask my Scheduled Caste friends to learn from us and not feel inferior and feel that they are equals and behave with others as men with men.

Now, I will come to the report. The author of the Report deserves my compliments on his effort to make the report as attractive and as pleasant to read as possible. I would particularly like to mention the importance he gives to the tribal arts and culture. The cover of the Report, as you would see, would create an impression that it entirely deals with the tribal arts and culture, which we are so proud of. I wish he had added some colour and pictures in between the pages too.

Now, the Report under consideration, like the previous report, is another lengthy statement showing that so many schools were opened, so many dispensaries have been started and so on, but it is nowhere mentioned that the general living conditions of these people—I mean the tribals people—have changed, or, for that matter, even slightly improved. A lot of money is being spent on constructing school buildings, some of which do not last long, and on open-

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ing of dispensaries to some of which the people cannot go. In my humble opinion, the greater need is to make these people realise that these things are for their good and for their benefit. What is the use of a lofty school building if the boys and girls are not simultaneously persuaded to use it. Let Government officials and teachers first explain to them that they should go to school. Let the tribals feel that they are one with the rest of the population of the country, and that the country wants to help them. It is necessary that suspicion be removed from their mind. The tribal people have been exploited so long that they now look to everybody with distrust. They would rather go to somebody of their tribe who practices witchcraft or gives some herbs which he claims would cure all ills, rather than go to the Government dispensary. We should make an effort to win their goodwill and confidence. I regret to have to say that the attitude of Government officials towards them is far from sympathetic. The senior officials who stay hundreds of miles away from the tribes, seldom come in contact with the tribals, so much so that they have come to look upon them as their rulers, rather then friends. Many of them do not know their language, neither do they understand their ways and customs. In places, again, where they get an opportunity to live and work in their midst, they resort to interference with their age-long customs and beliefs.

In this connection, I feel hesitant, but I am obliged to touch a point which has caused some feelings recently. It is alleged that some officials in the tribal areas are trying to create Christian and non-Christian feeling. In a secular State it is only proper that such a thing should be prevented by all means. Previously among the tribals, this feeling was not there, and in the same family individuals belonging to different religions lived happily. It would be unfortunate if this happy relation is disturbed now through any mistaken policy.

I agree that Government is doing its bit towards achieving the higher ideals of educating the tribals. They are giving a large sum of money for scholarships to children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for which we are very grateful indeed. But, along with this, I would urge upon the Government to see that they get employed in Government services. Our Constitution provides for special consideration in public services for the children of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of course, consistent with efficiency. But, we should not lose sight of the fact that efficiency comes with opportunity. Unless educated youths do get employment, the incentive for others is lost, and the main objective of the Constitution is defeated. It is for the Home Ministry to see that the quota reserved be filled up, and I would stress what my hon. friend Shri Barman had already said to the Home Minister, that in this matter the Government of India should follow what the Government of Saurashtra has been doing. The Government of Saurashtra have been endeavouring to fulfil their obligation according to the Commissioner's Report.

I may also point out that the most urgent and important task of the Government to take up immediately is the development of roads and communications. It is a well known fact that roads and communications in almost all the tribal areas are non-existent, and where they do exist, their condition is so bad and deplorable that they can hardly be called roads, and they cannot be used for the greater part of the year. Officers find it almost impossible to go to the tribal areas, even if they wish to, or to be of any help to the people whose welfare they are supposed to look after. Frequently officers meet with accidents due to bad roads. I

may mention here that the Assistant Commissioner himself met with such an experience fourteen months ago while going to one of the tribal areas. He might have lost his life, but, thank God, he came back with only a serious injury on his head. I am sure that as soon as better means of communications are established, the tribals will come in contact with their more advanced brethren and an urge to improve their lot will awaken in them. It will also result in the rapid development of these people. Their economic condition, too, will improve, for, they will be able to bring their produce to the outer markets and get better prices for them.

They also need pure drinking water. They require protection against malaria and other common diseases which take away hundreds of them every year.

With such a short time at my disposal, it would not be possible for me to deal with many of the points, but I should like to mention about the tribal areas of the easternmost part of our land. The Home Minister once expressed his satisfaction with the working of the District Councils. In Assam five District Councils are working according to the provision laid down in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. I am afraid I do not feel the same way as the Home Minister in this matter. I also have connection with the working of these Councils, and I am as anxious as he is for their success, but I may tell him for his information, and also for the information of this House, that all is not well there, and things have not worked out as one would have liked them to. The members of the Councils feel that their power is so curtailed and their financial resources so limited, that they find it almost impossible to function. Letters and telegrams are sent to me to urge upon the Government to do something about it. With this end in view, I have proposed an amendment to the Constitution; I shall deal with the subject more when the occasion comes. My only intention in mentioning this is that I want to draw the attention of the Government so that the problem of this type and other similar problems may be dealt with before it is too late.

I would like to say that conditions in the North Eastern Frontier Agency are being improved by the Government and they are taking steps to have new schemes. But, I feel that the work has not advanced as satisfactorily as one would have wished. The appointment of officers in this area has been criticised and I think it would have been worth while for Government to consider the same.

The road scheme has not progressed to the extent it should be. A few jeepable roads in this area are needed. Motor tracks under construction here and there alone do not meet the demand of the whole people. Contracts for road construction might, as far as possible, be given to the hill people themselves. It is found that outsiders do not take much interest in them. Waste of money should be avoided by proper repair of houses and roads. In the last floods about fifty lakhs worth of houses and roads were damaged. This could have been avoided by proper repairs.

It is also reported in the Press that the local administration has stopped opening new lower and primary schools on account of dearth of Hindi teachers and teachers who have undergone basic training. The opening of new schools should not be stopped. Let people get at least literary education.

Though disappointed at the slow progress we are making, I should like to express my faith and confidence in the goodwill of the Government and in the keen interest that our Prime Minister is taking in the tribal people. Under his leadership, it is still possible to go on hoping that some day in the distant future

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may be Government will find that the tribals will rise to the occasion and show to the whole country that they are a worth while people and that they will be able to contribute to the building up of our country and our nation.

Shri P. L. Kureel (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to make a few observations in this House. Before I say anything, I would like to say one thing and that is—you must have also noticed, Sir, that the Scheduled Caste representatives have lost all interest in the proceedings of the House. Not that they have nothing to contribute, not that they are not interested in the proceedings of the House but because they feel that their voice has fallen flat on the ears of the Government that their voice has been completely ignored by the Government. (*Interruptions*) Even the suggestions and recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been implemented. Really, I am grieved to see that none of the Cabinet Ministers is present here today. Even the Deputy Ministers had not the courtesy to sit here and hear the grievances of the depressed class people.

Mr. Chairman: The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs is here.

Shri P. L. Kureel: At least the Planning Minister and his deputy ought to have been here. Even the Parliamentary Secretaries are absent from the House, and it is also very strange that some of the most prominent members of the ruling party are absent today. Only a few of the Scheduled Caste representatives are present in the House.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri P. L. Kureel: It shows that the Government appear to be very indifferent to the problem of the Scheduled Castes.

Same is the case in the matter of appointment of members to the Select Committees. The claim of the Scheduled Caste representatives is ignored. Last time two Committees were appointed,—the Select Committee on Rubber and the Select Committee on Coffee. Some seven or eight Members were taken on the Select Committee on Rubber and some seven or eight Members were taken on the Select Committee on Coffee, as if they are only fit for lying down on rubber cushions and drinking coffee and they are not fit for any other job. There is no other Select Committee on which such a large number of representatives of the Scheduled Castes has been taken.

I am really very sorry at the manner in which this debate has been arranged. It shows that the Government is very indifferent to the problem of the Scheduled Castes. It has taken full one year to allot time for the discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am very sorry that whenever we come here and make constructive criticisms or criticise the Government we are labelled as unpatriotic, as anti-nationalist and sometimes every effort is made to see that those Members who criticise the Government should not be allowed to speak in this House. Patriotism is not the sole monopoly of any particular caste or community. It is an innate quality found in the very life blood of every human being. Every Scheduled Caste representative here is a perfect nationalist; he is patriotic to the backbone. Whatever he says, he says with the best of motives and in good faith. With due respect, I would submit that the Home Minister has always tried to give evasive replies. The Scheduled Castes are part and parcel of the Indian community. They want that the country should progress; they want that there should be national unity in this country.

But men like him will be responsible if they adopt a different attitude. Does he want to see that they adopt the same attitude which the Muslims in this country adopted? Does he want to see, like the Hindu Muslim riots, Harijan and non-Harijan riots in this country? I tell him if the Government do not realise this, the day will come when the Harijan and non-Harijan riots will become a regular feature in the social life of this country. This is a very serious problem; this is a national problem and the Government cannot ignore this problem. Now, their hopes and aspirations have been roused to such a pitch that nothing short of equal status in society is going to satisfy the Scheduled Caste people of this country.

The representatives of the Scheduled Castes of all political parties including those who belong to the ruling party have joined hands in expressing their dissatisfaction at the pace of progress after independence. All Scheduled Caste representatives are not as domesticated, as humble and as silent as you see them here. Listen to them outside the House; they are as bitter as Dr. Ambedkar; they are as bitter as I am; they are not so silent and domesticated as they are sitting here. You have got to realise that fact. The last debate on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was an indication of the bitterness and frustration felt by the members of the Scheduled Castes over their lot. This is not the first time that the grievances are being ventilated in this House. It has become a perennial thing. Only the bitterness has been growing into anger. I think the Government should earnestly do whatever is possible for the early uplift of the Scheduled Castes.

I will now come to the problem of untouchability. The hydra-headed monster of superiority still reigns supreme, and they still suffer from many socio-economic disabilities. Legislation has been introduced very recently to remove these disabilities, but I think it will still take some time for it to become law.

In this connection, I would like to remind the House of one very important resolution which was adopted by a very big conference held in Bombay in the year 1932 after the epic fast of Gandhiji, in which many prominent Hindus were present. The text of that resolution is as follows:

> "This Conference resolves that henceforth no one shall be regarded as untouchable by reason of his birth, and that those who have been so regarded hitherto will have the same right as other Hindus in regard to the use of the public wells, public roads and other public institutions. These rights shall have statutory recognition at the first opportunity, and shall be one of the earliest acts of the Swaraj Parliament, if it shall not have received such recognition before that time. It is further agreed that it shall be the duty of all Hindu leaders to secure by every legitimate and peaceful means the early removal of all social disabilities now imposed by custom upon the so-called untouchable classes, including the bar in respect of admission to temples."

Twenty-two years have passed since this resolution was adopted, and it has taken seven long years for this Government to introduce an anti-untouchability measure in this House; and I think it will take some more time for it to become law.

Untouchability is the result of the caste system. Unless you strike at the root, unless you remove the caste system itself, untouchability cannot be removed. Legislation will have the desired effect, so far as the educated classes are concerned. But if you want to root it out completely, then you have got to strike at the very root of the caste system. Some people say that once untouchability

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is removed, the caste system will disappear antomatically. I disagree with this. An untouchable may enter into any temple, and may dine in any restaurant, so long as he does not reveal his caste, and so long as he does not say that he is an untouchable. I think I must have, if I may say so, polluted every famous temple of India, and dined in every restaurant in India in the different States that I have visited, but nobody took any objection to it. This shows that unless the caste system is rooted out, the problem cannot be solved. It is the caste system, or I shall even go to the extent of saying, the *Varnashrama* that has been responsible for all this. *Varnashrama* is nothing else than the caste system; it is just an abridged form of the caste system. So, unless you remove that, you cannot remove untouchability.

You have got to educate the people also. While approving the measure introduced in Parliament recently, I may say that to make organised and persistent efforts to improve their economic and social status is far more important than merely securing entry into temples, or enacting an anti-untouchability Bill. I am sorry that even our organisations, the non-official organisations like the Depressed Classes League, the Scheduled Castes Federation etc.—there are a number of other organisations like the Harijan Sevak Sangh and so on in many States also—have not realised the importance of raising them socially, economically and culturally. The first thing that they should do is to raise their cultural level, their educational and their economic condition, for that is what will give them an epual status in society. I would ask the Government to educate them, to improve their economic condition, and also to improve their social status.

Now, I come to their representation in services. Entry into public service is a very important question. To the Scheduled Castes, it is a very vital question, because trade and industry as an opening for a career are blocked to the Scheduled Castes for they have not got their own capital to start small-scale industries or big industries. So, it is only in public services that they find a career for themselves. If, therefore, the Scheduled Castes, who after overcoming so many hurdles and difficulties educate themselves, are not given representation in services, there is complete frustration, and sometimes, this discourages the other members of the community to take to education. In spite of the various safeguards and reservations, their representation in the services, as is known to everybody in this House, is absolutely negligible. In the superior services, in class II services as also in class III services, their representation is absolutely negligible. I have got the various figures, but it will take much time. This reservation exists for them since 1943. And yet, their representation in the superior services will hardly be two or three per cent. at the most. I would refer to two things in this connection. One is that the Scheduled Castes have taken to education very late, and therefore it will be long before they are in a position to complete with the major communities. So, the Government should not be asked to depend entirely on the competitive examinations. Moreover, there is no school for education in political and administrative matters, where they should first go and qualify themselves in the abstract, before they are put in charge of the district or before they are entrusted with the responsibilities of administration. Only if a person is sufficiently advanced and educated in a general way, he can safely be entrusted with the responsibilities and duties of administration. Administrative efficiency is really the result of experience and practice. Akbar the Great did not receive any education in any school, in the literal sense of the term. But it was Byram Khan who gave him general education, and it is because of that education and training that Akbar was able to

become a very able administrator. Similarly, we have Shivaji who did not receive any education in any school; but he received very good training and general education from his *guru*.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What about our Ministers?

Shri P. L. Kureel: They are highly educated, no doubt.

Lastly, I would like to stress on just one fact with regard to diplomatic posts and that is that you have got to make a beginning in this regard. At the time of the British rule in India, even those who were educated up to the eighth standard were made officers and magistrates. Those who are old enough know that they did it, and I think those persons who were so appointed acquitted themselves very well. Now, you cannot say that suitable candidates are not available. There are many suitable candidates, and the only point is that you should feel for them and give them necessary training. Once it is proved that you are sincere, we want nothing else; if we are convinced that you are sincere and that you want to raise us to the level of the other Hindus, I assure you that we shall voluntarily surrender all the special privileges, and concessions enjoyed by us. But at present at every step, we feel that you are not sincere, that you are dishonest, and I can even go to the extent of saying that you are trying by every means to keep out the Scheduled Castes from Government services. There are many other points to deal with, but I do not know how to finish them.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken 13 to 14 minutes already.

Shri P. L. Kureel: But I hope to deal with them at some other opportunity.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I assure Shrimati Khongmen that the Harijan does not suffer from any inferiority complex.

Shri Thimmaiah: He never suffered from it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: He has been the original child of the soil. If *Bharatmata* has produced a son, it was the Scheduled Caste first, and the rest later. Even though he has long been suffering, the Scheduled Caste has been having a robust optimism, that one day he will be able to regain his lost power, and the day is not far off when a Harijan, as Gandhiji had dreamt and said, will be occupying the Rashtrapati Bhavan here. Therefore, neither the Scheduled Tribes nor the so called higher communities in this country need feel proud that the Harijan today is suffering from an inferiority complex. No, not at all. We refuse to call ourselves anything but the children of the soil.

Now, I come to Dr. Katju. Last time when I was talking here, I said that his name would indicate that he was always residing on the *Kailash Parvat*. He does not come to the mundane plane. Does he understand that he often offends the sentiments of the Harijans? As Minister in charge of Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, does he realise the responsibility with which he must talk here? He says that if the application of every Harijan is entertained, the general efficiency will suffer. Is this the statement we expect from the protector of the interests of the Scheduled Castes? I ask you in all humility, does he consider that the general efficiency is suffering because Scheduled Caste people are taken at the ratio—niggardly ratio—alloted by the Central Government?

Shri Velayudhan: They are suffering because Dr. Katju is there.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Let him understand that:

> "Full many a gem of the purest ray serene.
>
> The dark unfathomed caves of the ocean bear."

My friend is prompting me to quote the other two lines. But these are enough for the digestion of the Ministry here. What does it mean? Go to the villages and find out. Why should he say that general efficiency will suffer? My friends have cited the example of Saurashtra. I would cite another, and I have been citing

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this example. The British Government have been nominating Harijans as gazetted officers straightway and I have not come across any instance where a Harijan officer thus promoted has proved a failure. I consider that it is the failure to appreciate the facts on the part of the Ministry that is responsible for the full quantum of representation not being given to the Scheduled Castes. How long do they want to treat us with this step-motherly attitude? How long do they want us to dream the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi who wanted to lay down his life for the Harijans? I am rather surprised at the *mala fides* of the Government, if I can use that word, without meaning anything derogatory either to the Minister or the Deputy Minister, that is responsible for not seeing the Scheduled Castes get their quota both in the Central Government and in the State Governments

Again, he has unfortunately, said that we are using this forum as a propaganda forum. Is he entitled to use that word? Well, if it is a fact that the Government are negligent, why should we not voice forth our feelings? Why should we not cry from the house-tops that the Government are neglecting their bounden duty? Is it propaganda to ask and say that we have not been getting all these things and you have been negligent and guilty of dereliction of duty? No, I do not think that Dr. Katju has done any justice. What is the fun of saying a few words and running away from this House ? He has said that Rs. 1,18,00,000 have been given this year towards scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls. I must thank him for this figure. But did he say that all the applications received have been allotted scholarships? Did he tell us how many applications have been received, how many applications have been entertained and how many have been rejected? I do not know if this amount that has been allotted has been enough to cover all the applications that have come, to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for furthering their educational career.

Shri Barman: I may tell my friend that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been given all the scholarships asked for. In this category are also included backward classes.

Shri Velayudhan: No, no.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am thankful to Shri Barman for the information.

Shri Velayudhan: We know of cases where applications have been rejected even though they had the requisite qualifications.

Shri Barman: There must be some reason.

Shri Velayudhan: That is what I say—there are some other reasons.

Shri Barman: All eligible students of the backward classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been given scholarship. I am a member of the Board.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am thankful again to Shri Barman for giving me this information. But let him please take some information from me. Scores of young men and young women from Andhra and Madras have been writing to me that they have not yet been informed whether their applications have been entertained. I would like to have this clarified by Shri Barman, if he can do it.

Again, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, our Minister in charge of the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, has said that the Public Services Commission is opposed to any extension of the age limit. That is why, Sir, we have been asking the Ministry to have a Scheduled Caste member on the Services Commission. It is a well known fact that for the last six or seven years, the Government have been in search of a member of the Scheduled Castes to give him a seat on the Union Public Service Commission. I am very sorry

to note that the Government have not so far been able to find out one. I can give half a dozen names, if they want. if they have not yet got any person, who is well known in the country for service to the country as well as the community. Again, I know that not only the Central Service Commission but all the Services Commissions in India are opposed as a whole to entertaining applications of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I can give reference to the Minister, and the Deputy Minister who is now getting out.....

Shri Datar: Should I not go even for lunch?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I want him to hear me especially because during the debate on the Untouchability (Offences) Bill in the Rajya Sabha, he has been gracious enough to promise that 100 posts of assistants will be immediately given to the Scheduled Castes in the Central services. Will he be candid enough to say whether or not the Union Public Service Commission has been opposing him and his Ministry in giving these 100 jobs by advising not to give 100 jobs at once but to give them 20 this year, 20 next year.....

Shri Datar: I may point out to the hon. Member that it is highly unfair to the UPSC. They have not come against this scheme at all. In fact, this matter is taken up and will be implemented at a very early date.

Mr. Chairman: Even if they had been opposing, it is all to the credit of the Ministry that they have been opposing that. Is the hon. Member's information correct?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I want a clarification. That is why I say, let there be a member of the Scheduled Castes in the Service Commissions in the Centre as well as in the States. Then we will know whether or not justice is done. In Madras, in Andhra, in West Bengal, in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, so many things are being done. You say that 18 per cent. of the jobs are ours; actually we get ·8 per cent. of the jobs. Why should you be unkind to us and at the same time say that we are not grateful? We are grateful for what you have done. But please allow us to say that we need more. Why do you want to gag us by saying that we should not do this. Again, my friend, Shri P. L. Kureel, was telling about the Untouchability Act. We have all along been agitating for central legislation. But it is, thanks to Swami Karpatriji, that we have got this legislation. Swami Karpatriji is responsible for making the Government come before the House with this legislation. What has happened in Deogarh? You must be knowing. It is a well known secret. It is public knowledge. People also know what has happened in Banaras.

About this, I would like to say one thing. As long as these swamis are opposing temple entry for Harijans every Scheduled Caste member must oppose the bogus anti-cow slaughter agitation. If they want man-slaughter, why should we support them in their anti-cow slaughter move? I do not understand it. Therefore, every Harijan in India should from today always carry on a propaganda against the anti-cow slaughter movement. Let Karpatri come out in the open with an unconditional apology for what he has done in insulting Harijans, in insulting the nation, in insulting the fair name of Hinduism.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): Nobody supports him.

Shri B. S. Murthy: My friends talks like this here. Let him go outside and say it.

Shri Dhulekar: I do.

Mr. Chairman: Is Karpatriji the only representative of the Hindu community? There are others who have different views.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Swami Karpatriji has achieved popularity, if not notoriety, for having opposed entry of Harijans into temples.

2 P.M.

Again, I want to call the attention of the hon. Home Minister and the Deputy Minister to certain facts that

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had been enumerated in the Commissioner's report. Even today Harijans are not allowed to draw water from the public wells constructed by the Government out of the public funds. This is still so in Andhra. If you refer to the Commissioner's report, you will find it. Again, marriage processions are not allowed.

Mr. Chairman: He must conclude now. Already the hon. Member has taken 13 minutes and if he wants he can take two minutes more.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am the principal spokesman of the Party.

Mr. Chairman: I have not heard from any party that he is the principal spokesman.

Shri B. S. Murthy: It will be seen from the absentees.

Mr. Chairman: How do I know when all of them are absent? Their absence does not indicate this. Let the Party write to me and I will certainly allow 20 minutes to the hon. Member. I have been allowing 15 minutes to every hon. Member even if the Party had not written to me. I do now know whether they will accept him as their spokesman. Let no hon. Member think that I will ring the bell so as to curtail his time; I will never do it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: One minute may be added to my time.

Mr. Chairman: Certainly, more than one minute.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Marriage processions had been obstructed. Even going to the post office is not possible. They are not allowed to go to the post office and purchase post cards. There is nobody to protect them. In Kutch, the children of Harijans are not admitted in the schools. Government must say why they are not being admitted. Even in Delhi, under the very nose of the Central Government, some time back, what happened? In the Resident Magistrate's compound, some time back, some Harijans wanted to take some water and they went to—in Hindi it is called—*Piaoo*. For that reason, a police constable, a head constable and a clerk of the Resident Magistrate and all the big persons in the compound came to collect money from them and harassed them. If this can be done under the very nose of the Ministry, you can imagine what things will happen in the rural parts of India.

I do not have enough time. Last time also, I told them and now I am again telling them about the growing need for houses to the Harijans all over India. Their urgent need is house sites and drinking water. For this, I propose that the Government should give Rs. 5 crores and ask the other Governments to give Rs. 5 crores. If that is done, I think that within two years, all the Harijans can be given house sites. They can have little houses—hovels of their own.

About the land reforms, there was some talk and Shri Nanda was telling us about land reforms. In places where these land reforms had been implemented or where these are being implemented, the actual tiller of the land has not been benifited because in many parts of India the petty landlord is coming in and he makes himself the tiller of the soil. The officers of the Government connive with him and he gets away with the piece of land which, properly speaking, should go to the tiller of the land.

Even in regard to cottage industries, I am not sure whether full sympathy is shown by the officers and whether they give all possible help to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are trying to eke out their livelihood by engaging themselves in these cottage industries. I would again request the Government to bring a legislation at the earliest opportunity declaring a moratorium for the Harijan debtor because he lives in a hovel. As Miss Mayo had said, he has nothing with which to clothe himself. How can he liquidate the debt? Government should sympathise with these people and come before this House with the legislation for moratorium.

Now, I am coming to my last point.

Mr. Chairman: He can take two minutes more; I have treated him as a spokesman.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I propose that Government should constitute a Central Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' Welfare Board to assist the Commissioner. We are already having such boards. But it is a peculiar thing that the Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board thinks that the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes falls beyond the purview of her work. Therefore, I request the Government to constitute at the earliest opportunity a Central Social Welfare Board for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I have to say a few words about representation in the Committees and in the delegations and also in the Ministries. When you are allowing representation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services, why not also give them proper representation in the Cabinet? According to the ratio in which representation is given to these people in the services, I think there should be three Harijan Ministers. There should be at least three Ministers of State and half a dozen Deputy Ministers from these people. We are not so greedy as that. But let us tell the country that their interests are not neglected. There are some people here who ask: What can Harijan Ministers do? We want all the non-Harijan Ministers to be in charge of Harijan portfolios and all the Harijan Ministers to be in charge of.....

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala —Bhatinda): Non-Harijan portfolios!

Shri B. S. Murthy: ....something else. After all, we must understand that the national solidarity depends more upon the co-operation of the Harijans. It is the neglect of Harijans that led to the division of India. If Pakistan is there today, the fault must be laid at the doors of the Hindu community which neglected them for centuries. If you want national solidarity and patriotic effort to achieve national progress and grow from strength to strength I want much more to be done for Harijans. We are grateful for what has been done.

श्री जांगड़े : मुझे दुःख है कि अनुसूचित जातियों के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहुत विलम्ब के बाद बहस की जा रही है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद और संविधान के पास होने के बाद पांच साल व्यतीत हो गये, परन्तु हरिजनों की नौकरियों की जहां तक हालत है, अवस्था सुधरी नहीं है। मैं ने अभी शेड्यूल कास्ट, आदिम जातियों और अनुसूचित जातियों के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा, उसमें मैं ने देखा कि फर्स्ट, सेकेन्ड और नान गजेटेड रैंक में एक भी हरिजन किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट में चाहे गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट हो या सेमी गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट हो, कहीं भी नहीं है। हम ने यह भी देखा कि रेलवे सर्विस कमिशन या दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रियां और डिपार्टमेंटों के जरिये इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज को केवल २.८ प्रतिशत नोटिफिकेशन दिया गया है।

जब कि उन्हें २१ प्रतिशत नोटिफिकेशन देना चाहिये था तो क्यों उन्होंने केवल २.८ प्रतिशत नोटिफिकेशन उन को दिया है? नोटिफिकेशन देने के बाद में बहुत ही कम हरिजन लिये गये हैं। यदि आप कम्यूनल रोटेशन को देखेंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि हर एक डिपार्टमेंट के जो एस्टैब्लिशमेंट ब्रान्च के आफिसर्स हैं वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि कोई हरिजन किसी ऊंची नौकरी पर आये और कम्यूनल रोटेशन में चाहे वह प्वाइंट ७, ६, १६ या १८ कुछ भी हो जब हरिजनों या आदिम जातियों का नम्बर आता है तो उस को टालने की कोशिश की जाती है। अभी अभी मुझे मालूम हुआ कि इलाहाबाद रेलवे सर्विस कमिशन में जहां ८८ आदिमयों को नौकरी पर लिया गया है वहां एक भी हरिजन या आदिम जाति के व्यक्ति को नहीं लिया गया है जब कि कायदे के अनुसार ११ हरिजनों को लेना चाहिये था। जब वहां ८८ आदमियों को रक्खा गया तो

[श्री जांगड़े]

क्या उन में एक भी जगह के लिये कुशल हरिजन नहीं मिल सका ? उन को नहीं मिल सका क्योंकि वे चाहते हैं कि जान बूझ कर कम्यूनल रोस्टर को टाला जाय। जब हमारे गृह मंत्री बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहीं पर भी इस बात पर जोर नहीं दिया कि कम्यूनल रोस्टर का पालन किया जाय और यह कि हर एक मिनिस्ट्री और हर एक डिपार्टमेंट में यह देखा जाय कि कम्यूनल रोस्टर के मुताबिक काम होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हर एक मिनिस्ट्री और हर एक डिपार्टमेंट इस बात पर ध्यान रक्खे कि कम्यूनल रोस्टर का पालन किस प्रकार किया जाता है। असल बात तो यह है कि हरिजन का नम्बर ६ प्वाइंट के बाद आता है यानी जब (६) छः आदमी रख लिये जाते हैं तो सातवें पर हरिजन का नम्बर आता है। अगर इस प्वाइंट को अफसर लोग टाल जायें तो फिर १४ प्वाइंट पर कहीं जा कर हरिजन का नम्बर आता है। ऐसी हालत में हरिजनों को अच्छी से अच्छी नौकरी कैसे मिल सकती है ?

मैं ने यह भी देखा कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस कमिश्नर ने लड़कियों की शिक्षा के लिये कुछ भी नहीं किया है। हरिजन और आदिम जातियों में पढ़ने वाली लड़कियों की संख्या बहुत कम है, यानी एक प्रति शत भी नहीं। क्या ही अच्छा होता कि जो ९ करोड़ और १८ लाख रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा के लिये खर्च करती है कम से कम दो चार लाख रुपया पांचवीं कक्षा से मैट्रिक तक की लड़कियों की शिक्षा के लिये अलग से रख देती ताकि जो हमारे देश की बहनें हैं वह अधिक से अधिक पढ़ सकें। हरिजनों और आदिम जातियों में लड़कियां बिल्कुल पढ़ी हुई नहीं हैं।

इस के पश्चात मैं फोर्सफुल कंवर्शन के सवाल पर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस कमिश्नर ने यह नहीं बताया कि इस देश में मिशनरीज आ कर कितना रुपया इस के लिये खर्च करती हैं और स्वतंत्रता के बाद कितने हरिजन और आदिम जातियों के लोग ईसाई हो गये। शायद वह इस को बताने की जरूरत नहीं समझते हैं। हर एक को अपने धर्म और अपने जीवन का भान रहता है पर हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस कमिश्नर ने इस बात पर जरा भी ध्यान नहीं दिया। मुझे मालूम है कि खास कर मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी ही ऐसी तहसीलें हैं जहां क्रिश्चियन मिशनरियों का इतना ज्यादा अत्याचार हो रहा है कि हमारे हजारों हरिजन और आदिम जातियों के लोग वहां पर ईसाई बनते हैं। मैं तो मिशनरियों को तब धन्यवाद देता जब वह हमारे यहां के सवर्ण जातियों तथा पढ़े लिखे लोगों को ईसाई बनाते। उन बेचारों को उन गरीबों को जिन को अपने जीवन में होश संभालने का आभास नहीं है, रुपयों का प्रलोभन दे कर, दो चार कपड़ों का प्रलोभन दे कर ईसाई बनाना कहां तक जायज है इस पर यह सदन विचार कर सकता है। इन चीजों पर हमारे कमिश्नर साहब ने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा है।

इस के उपरान्त मैं इस बात पर आता हूं कि कान्स्टिट्यूशन में लिखा हुआ है कि हरिजनों और आदिम जातियों को हर जगह उचित प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जायेगा। मध्य भारत और मध्य प्रदेश में जहां हरिजनों और आदिम जातियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। वहां पर हरिजनों के लिये अलग मंत्री रह सकेगा और अलग डिपार्टमेंट भी रह सकेगा ऐसा बताया गया है, "मे हाइर्स्ट" ऐसा शब्द लिखा गया है। लेकिन सन् १९५१ के पहले मध्य प्रदेश में एक कैबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर हरिजन था और दो पार्लियामेंट्री सेक्रेटरी थे। अब वहां केवल दो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं। कैबिनेट रैंक का एक भी मिनिस्टर हरिजन नहीं है जब कि उस प्रदेश में हरिजनों या अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या करीब ३५---४० लाख के

हैं। और हरिजनों के लिये अलग डिपार्टमेन्ट तो वहां अब भी नहीं हैं।

अभी हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सिंचाई, सड़क और जनरल एजुकेशन से हरिजनों को और आदिम जातियों को फायदा तो पहुंचता ही हैं। लेकिन उन के लिये इस फायदे को कौन रोक सकता हैं? मुझे पता हैं कि उन्होंने आदिम जातियों के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि ४ करोड़ रुपया नेग्लिजिबल एमाउन्ट नहीं हैं। मैं भी मानता हूं कि यह कम एमाउन्ट नहीं हैं। लेकिन इन अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के क्षेत्रों में यदि आप ४ क्या १० करोड़ रुपये भी खर्च करें तो भी उन लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं होता आप उन के साथ कोई रियायत नहीं करते हैं। मैं आप को मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण देता हूं। वहां का जो अनुसूचित क्षेत्र हैं यदि वहां पर आदिम जाति के लोग न होते तो भी सरकार वहां रेलवे, रोडस, इरिगेशन, कुंएं पर जनरल डेवेलपमेन्ट के लिये खर्च करती या नहीं? इस के अतिरिक्त भी वहां पर कोई रियायत आप ने इन आदिम जातियों के लोगों को दी हैं या नहीं यदि आप इस की जांच करेंगे तो आप को पता लगेगा कि उन लोगों की आप ने कोई खास सेवा नहीं की हैं।

हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता हैं कि साहब, एफीशिएन्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, कुशल शासन को देखते हुए हम हरिजनों को कोई विशेष सुविधा नहीं दे सकते। अगर उन को नौकरी पर नहीं लेना चाहते तो यह कह देते हैं कि लोक सेवा आयोग तो एक स्वतंत्र संस्था हैं जो कुछ वह करें उस के लिये हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। मैं समझता हूं कि सब से ऊंची संस्था यह संसद हैं। यह संसद लोक सेवा आयोग के रूल्स में संशोधन कर सकती हैं। यह संशोधन ला कर के हमारे हरिजन भाइयों को अधिक से अधिक संख्या में वहां ला कर बिठा सकती हैं। पांच साल बीत चुके हैं, पांच साल और बाकी हैं, अगला एलेक्शन जो होने वाला हैं वह आखिरी एलेक्शन होगा, क्या आप ४० साल के बाद हमें हमारा पूरा परसेन्टेज देंगे? क्या हमारा रिजर्वेशन हैं उसी को ले कर हम गुलाम बने रहेंगे? हम कब तक इस चीज को अपने गले में लटकाये रहेंगे यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। सरकार का यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिये कि जब अब केवल पांच साल रह गये हैं तो किसी भी तरीके से हो हरिजनों को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाया जाय। आज कहीं हजारों लाखों हरिजनों में से एक हरिजन नौकरी पर जाता हैं। जब हम में एक हरिजन सब इन्स्पेक्टर या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट होता हैं तो लाखों हरिजनों को गौरव होता हैं और वे उस एक आदमी से उत्साह लेते हैं। एक हरिजन भी सरकारी नौकरी पर चला जाता हैं तो उस से हम लोग इन्स्पिरेशन लेते हैं।

अब मैं पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के मामले पर आता हूं। चार पांच साल पहले यहां श्री राजगोपालाचार्य होम मिनिस्टर थे मैं ने उन से पूछा तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि रिटन एग्जामिनेशन में तो दो चार हरिजन पास भी हो जाते हैं लेकिन वाइवा वोसी में वह फेल कर दिये जाते हैं। मुझे डर हैं कि वह इस लिये नहीं फेल हो जाते कि उन में कोई दोष हैं बल्कि इस लिये कि अफसरों का माइन्ड प्रेजूडिस्ड हैं। उस को अभी तक दूर नहीं किया गया हैं। मैं खादी पहनता हूं, जब कभी कोई आदमी खादी पहने हुए या भारतीय वेष भूषा में अफसरों के सामने जाता हैं तो उस को अफसरों की निगाहों में नगण्य गिना जाता हैं। वह कहते हैं:

"You must look like an officer, you must behave like an officer."

यह उन की मेन्टेलिटी हैं। जब तक यह मेन्टेलिटी रहेगी तब तक कोई भी हरिजन या आदिम जाति का आदमी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता हैं। नौकरी में भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता हैं। यह जो मेन्टेलिटी हैं इस को सरकार ने क्यों दूर नहीं किया यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इसी लिये हमारे हरिजन भाई या जो शोषित समाज के लोग हैं वे

[श्री जांगड़े]

पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की इंटरव्यू में जाकर फेल होते हैं और जो लोग अंगरेजी वेष भूषा के और फैशन के पुतले होते हैं वह लिये जाते हैं। भारतीय वेष भूषा के लोगों को नहीं लिया जाता हैं। और इसी मेन्टेलिटी के कारण हमारे भाई पीछे रहते हैं। सूट बूट पहिनने वालों की कद्र होती हैं और धोती पहिनने वालों को घृणा की दृष्टि से देखा जाता हैं। मैं इन सब चीजों पर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

इस के उपरान्त छुआ छूत के सम्बन्ध में भी मुझे कुछ कहना था पर क्यों कि उसके लिये अलग बिल आ रहा हैं, इस लिये अभी बोलना बेकार होगा। साथ में मैं बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन के बारे में भी कह देना चाहता हूं। बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन को बने हुए साल भर हो गया। बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ लेकिन डिलिमिटेशन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर हो गया। क्या आप समझते हैं कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर फिर जातियां नहीं घटाई या बढ़ाई जायेंगी ? चूंकि १९११, १९२१, १९३१ और १९४१ की जन संख्या के अनुसार कुछ जातियों के आंकड़े नहीं मिले तो उस पर सरकार कैसे अमल करेगी यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। उन्होंने जो डिलिमिटेशन कमिशन बनाया हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि उस पर लाखों रुपया बरबाद कर दिया। बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद यह जानने के लिये अनुसूचित जातियां घट गई या बढ़ गई आप को फिर से सेन्सस करना पड़ेगा, साथ में शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की संख्याओं को भी फिर निर्धारित करना पड़ेगा। उस के बाद फिर आप को कान्स्टिट्युएन्सीज को डिलिमिट करना पड़ेगा। जब सरकार यह समझती थी कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं आई हैं तो उस ने पहले डिलिमिटेशन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को क्यों पास किया। बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन ने साल भर हो गया अपनी फाइनल रिपोर्ट नहीं दी, सिर्फ इन्टेरिस रिपोर्ट दी हैं, लेकिन उस को सदन के सामने नहीं रक्खा गया। अभी वह स्टेट्स के पास जायगी उस के बाद इस सदन में आयेगी। उस के अनुसार कुछ जातियां घट जायेंगी और कुछ बढ़ जायेंगी। इस के बाद जब एलेक्शन होगा तो डिलिमिटेशन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर लेने के बाद बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करना इस सदन के लिये कोई लाभदायक चीज नहीं हैं।

इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी और सरकार इस बात पर बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करें और विचार करने के बाद जो भी उचित हो करें। १९५६-५७ की इलेक्शन तो हरिजनों और आदिमजातियों का नेक्स्ट और अन्तिम चुनाव हैं। शिक्षा विभाग की बात गृहमंत्री करते हैं परन्तु दूसरे मामलों पर चर्चा करने का मौका ही नहीं देते। कई बार प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं लेकिन उन के उत्तर में कह दिया जाता हैं कि I require noticeI require notice, मुझे उन की तरफ से ऐसे जवाब सुन कर बहुत दुख होता हैं। जब हम १० दिन पहले या २० दिन पहले सवाल लिख कर दे देते हैं तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे क्यों इतने ज्यादा अर्से में सारी इनफार्मेशन इकट्ठी नहीं कर लेते। शायद वे फाइल पढ़ते ही नहीं।

इसके इलावा होम मिनिस्टर साहब को कई खत लिखे जाते हैं लेकिन उन का कोई भी जवाब नहीं दिया जाता। दो साल हुए मैं ने अपने निजी फायदे के लिए नहीं बल्कि कम्युनिटी के फायदे के लिए एक पत्र गृह मंत्री जी को लिखा था जिसका कि उन्होंने जवाब देना भी मुनासिब नहीं समझा। अगर मेम्बरों के पत्रों के ही उत्तर नहीं दिए जाएंगे तो जो छोटे मोटे आदमी पत्र लिखते हैं उनका जवाब कैसे दिया जा सकता हैं।

मैं यह जानता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को हमारे साथ पूरी सिम्पथी है और यह बात उस वक्त साबित हो गई थी जब हम डिलिमिटेशन कमिशन एक्ट में सुधार करने पर विचार कर रहे थे। उन्हों ने हमारी राय को स्वीकार किया। अभी हमारे मित्र कुरील साहब ने कहा कि अगर हरिजनों की हालत में सुधार न किया गया तो हरिजन बगावत कर देंगे और हिन्दुस्तान में राइट्स हो जाएंगे। मैं इस बात का विरोध करता हूं और यकीन दिलाता हूं कि यहां पर बगावत होने का या राइट्स के छिड़ जाने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। हम अहिंसा को पसन्द करते हैं। हम एकता को पसन्द करते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम जातियां एक दूसरे के साथ मिलजुल कर रहें। इन हालात में हिन्दुस्तान में बगावत होने की कोई वजह नहीं है। हम बगावत नहीं होने देंगे। जमाना स्वयं १०-२० वर्षों में हरिजन हिन्दू का भेद नहीं रखेगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी हरिजनों की दशा सुधारने का प्रयत्न उनको करना चाहिए। जो कुछ भी हम ने कहा है मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह उसको ऑफेंसिव मूड में न लें, यह समाज का रोना है और इस देश के करोड़ों हरिजनों और आदिजातियों की पुकार है और मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि वे इन की पुकार को सुनें और इस पर अमल करें।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जब बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट के पास आ जाए तो वह उसे जल्दी से जल्दी इस सदन में पेश करें और उस पर बहस करने का मौका दें।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली---रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां): तीन साल लगातार प्रार्थना करने के बाद यह पहला मौका है कि मुझे इस सदन में शैडयूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बोलने का मौका मिला है। दिल्ली से मैं लोक सभा का सदस्य हूं और जब से मैं इस सभा के अन्दर आया हूं तब से मैं बराबर लिख रहा हूं कि हरिजनों को प्राइमरी से लेकर एम० ए० तक की शिक्षा निःशुल्क दी जानी चाहिए। दिल्ली केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत है और खासतौर से जो दिल्ली यूनिवर्स्टी है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन है और उसका कंट्रोल उसके हाथ में है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने बहुत से पत्र लिखे हैं, बहुत सारे प्रश्न भी इस सदन में किए हैं किन्तु उन सब प्रश्नों के उत्तर में यही कहा गया है कि यह मामला 'अंडर कंसिडरेशन' है। यह कंसिडरेशन कितने साल तक चलती रहती है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। तो मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि यदि वह हरिजनों का उद्धार करना चाहती है और हरिजनों को आगे ले जाना चाहती है, और उनकी उन्नति करना चाहती है, जैसा कि गृह मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा और अपने भाषण में उन्हों ने शिक्षा पर काफी ज्यादा जोर दिया तो इन को निःशुल्क शिक्षा जरूर दी जानी चाहिए। तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी हरिजन छात्र हैं उनको पहली जमायत से लेकर ऊंची से ऊंची कक्षा तक उन से कोई फीस नहीं ली जानी चाहिए। मुझे इसका बहुत कटु अनुभव है कि जब एक बच्चा मैट्रिक पास करता है या हायर सैकेंडरी का इम्तहान पास करता है और उसके बाद कालेज में दाखिल होने के लिए जाता है तो उसके सामने एक बड़ी विकट समस्या उपस्थित हो जाती है और वह समस्या रुपये की होती है। जब कोई कालेज में दाखिल होने के लिए जाता है तो उसको सैकड़ों रुपये फीस इत्यादि के खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। शुरू में ३ या ४ महीने की फीस ली जाती है और उसके साथ साथ उसको पुस्तकें भी खरीदनी पड़ती हैं। यह रूपया वह कहां से लाए और कैसे अदा करे, यह एक कठिन समस्या उसके सामने आ जाती है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के लिए यह फैसला कर दिया

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

जाए कि जो भी हरिजन हैं उनको एम० ए० तक फ्री शिक्षा दी जाएगी। इस के अलावा यह भी हो जाना चाहिए कि जो छात्र वृत्ति हो गी वह भी उसे दी जाएगी। मैं ने जो पत्र लिखे हैं उनके जवाब में मुझे बताया गया है कि जो भी हरिजन लड़के पास होते हैं और कालेज में दाखिल होने जाते हैं उन को छात्र वृत्ति दी जाती है। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब ये बच्चे कालेज में दाखिल होने जाते हैं और उनके सामने रुपये की समस्या खड़ी हो जाती है, उसको भी हल करने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। इस के बारे में मैं ने दिल्ली सरकार को कई पत्र भी लिखे हैं और उनके नोटिस में मैं ने यह चीज लाई है कि पुलिस में हरिजनों को भर्ती करने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। मैं ने दिल्ली सरकार के मंत्रियों को भी पत्र लिखे हैं लेकिन उन की तरफ से कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया। प्रदेश कांग्रेस के प्रधान श्री सी० के० नायर ने भी होम मिनिस्टरी के बजट के समय कहा था कि आज भी दिल्ली में हरिजनों को पुलिस में बिल्कुल भर्ती नहीं किया जाता। मैं एक दो मिसालें आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं जिस से आप को यह पता लगेगा कि किस बिना पर इनको रिजैक्ट कर दिया जाता है। एक हरिजन लड़का जो कि ग्रैजुएट था ए० एस० आई० की पोस्ट के लिए गया। बड़ा नौजवान और खूबसूरत होने के इलावा कद वगैरह में वह सब शर्तें पूरी करता था। इन सब चीजों में पास होने के बाद जब वह इंटरव्यू में गया तो उस से पूछा गया कि वह किस कम्यूनिटी को बिलौंग करता है जिस के जवाब में उसने कहा कि वह चमार कम्यूनिटी को बिलौंग करता है। जब उस से पूछा गया कि उसके पिता क्या काम करते हैं तो उसने कहा कि वह जूते बनाते हैं। इसके बाद उस को बताया गया कि सिर्फ उन लोगों को पुलिस में नौकरी मिलती है जिन के बाप पुलिस में होते हैं और चूंकि आप का बाप पुलिस में काम नहीं करता इसलिए आप को नौकरी नहीं मिल सकती। सारी शर्तें पूरी करने के बावजूद इस को सिर्फ इस बिना पर रिजैक्ट कर दिया गया कि उसका बाप पुलिस में काम नहीं करता था इसी तरह का एक केस पिछले दिनों मेरे नोटिस में आया और मैं ने उसे गृह मंत्री जी के पास भेज दिया। उसका उत्तर मुझे यह आया है कि मेरे कागज फलां जगह भेज दिए गए हैं और उस जगह से वे दूसरी जगह भेज दिए गए हैं। इस पत्र पर अन्तिम फैसला क्या हुआ इसके बारे में मुझे अभी तक कुछ भी पता नहीं लग सका है।

इसके बाद मैं मकानों की समस्या के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जब मैं इस सदन में खड़ा होता हूं और इस भवन को देखता हूं और इस भवन की आस पास की सड़कों को देखता हूं और इन सड़कों पर चलती मोटरों को देखता हूं, और इन सड़कों के आसपास खड़ी महलात को देखता हूं तो मैं हैरान होता हूं कि एक तरफ तो ऐसी आकर्षक चीजें हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जैसे मकानों में भंगी वगैरह रहते हैं उनको देखकर घृणा होती है। जैसे मकानों में वे रहते हैं और जिस प्रकार का जीवन वह व्यतीत करते हैं मैं समझता हूं कि एक कुत्ता भी उनसे अच्छी तरह रह सकता है। वे इतने ज्यादा छोटे गंदे, मैले और भद्दे मकानों में रहते हैं कि देखने वाले के हृदय में हैरानी और घृणा के सिवा कुछ भी नहीं पैदा होता। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह जा कर देखें कि कैसी बुरी हालत में ये लोग रह रहे हैं। आप मोती नगर में जाएं, बापा नगर में

जाएं तो आप देखेंगे कि कितनी बदतर हालत में ये लोग पड़े हुए हैं। म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी में जो भंगी काम करते हैं, और दूसरे सरकारी दफ्तरों में जो हरिजन काम करते हैं उन के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं। इस वास्ते मेरी गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना है कि इन लोगों के रहने के लिए वह अच्छे मकानों का प्रबन्ध करें।

अब मैं जो रुपया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दिया जाता है केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से उस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यहां से कहा जाता है कि इतना रुपया सैंक्शन हो गया है जो कि आप हरिजनों पर खर्च कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि साल खत्म हो जाता है लेकिन कुछ भी रुपया खर्च नहीं किया जाता। जो थोड़ा बहुत रुपया खर्च भी किया जाता है वह भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर ही खर्च किया जाता है। इस की तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा दिल्ली की बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के सम्बन्ध में खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं .....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It is now 2-30. We have to take up other business. Hon. Member may resume his speech in the next Session.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETEENTH REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd December, 1954."

This is in connection with the allotment of time for Bills that are fixed for discussion today. That allotment is given in Appendix II. There are allotted 2 hours for the Bill by Shri U. C. Patnaik, Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2½ hours for the Bill of Shrimati Khongmen, Constitution (Amendment of the Sixth Schedule) Bill, 2 hours for Shrimati Uma Nehru's Bill, Women's and Children's Institutions Licensing Bill and 1½ hours for Dr. N. B. Khare's Bill, Ex-Army Personnel's Litigation Bill. Another point that has been decided is in connection with the classification of the three Bills that were before the Committee. All of them have been classified in category B. That is the report. I commend it to the acceptance of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Before you put it to the House, I rise to ask for clarification of one point. Although I had spoken to Shri Altekar and he had asked me to appear before the Committee by word of mouth, he had said that he would send a letter. I never received that letter and could not place before the Committee my view on the Electricity Supply (Amendment) Bill. I wrote to him a letter saying that it should be kept over till I am allowed to appear before the Committee and put forward my point of view. Neither did I get a letter nor was I asked to appear, except by word of mouth by Shri Altekar. I would request the House to hold it over for the reconsideration of the Committee when I may be able to put forward my point of view before them and they may be able to categorise it in whatever category they may like. I would request that my Bill be held over.

Mr. Chairman: This point could have been made after I placed the motion before the House. Then some reply could have been made by Shri Altekar.

Shri Altekar: May I explain the position?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Motion moved:

> "That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd December, 1954."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has made a point. If Shri Altekar wants

[Mr. Chairman]

to make a reply, he is at liberty to do so.

Shri Altekar: The meeting of the Committee was fixed for the 21st of December. On the afternoon of the 20th, my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty spoke to me that she had received no notice for being present at the meeting for the classification of Bills. I told her that I will give intimation. Intimation by word of mouth was given by me in the office. When next day the meeting was held, I saw that there was a letter on the subject. When I asked the office, I came to know that a Bill identical with her Bill formerly introduced by Shri H. N. Mukerjee had been classified in B category and the House had agreed to that classification, when the fifteenth report was placed before the House. As that particular Bill was put in the B category and it was adopted by the House after consideration, an exactly similar Bill cannot be put in another category. It is a matter for reconsideration of the House. Therefore, she was not sent any notice by the office. I sent for her to be called at the meeting to intimate what had happened. Unfortunately, she could not be found. The classification which was given to Shri H. N. Mukerjee's Bill which was identical to the one she wants to move, was given to this Bill. Unless Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shrimati Ranu Chakravartty move a motion for reconsideration of this decision of the House which was given by adopting the fifteenth report, I think it is not possible to re-classify it.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to know before that, whether that Bill is coming before the House today.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No. It is not coming today. Already a technical point has been raised. I would like to correct it.

Mr. Chairman: I want to know whether the Bill is coming today.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is not. If we pass this, I would not be allowed to bring it up again.

Mr. Chairman: So far as this Committee is concerned, I understand that the Committee always hears the Members again and changes the time if necessary. If that is so, and Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty want the time to be changed, that time has not been lost. They can re-appear before the Committee and say that the Bill be given more time, or transferred to some other category. It is not a matter which has been finally settled. Always they are open to conviction. The Committee can always revise the time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am prepared to accept your clarification. If we can re-open the question, let us see.

Shri Altekar: Yes. The hon. Member can give intimation that the classification should be revised and then the Committee will consider it.

Mr. Chairman: I understand the House has already taken a decision so far as Shri H. N. Mukerjee's Bill is concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I think Shri Altekar forgets. It is not Shri H. N. Mukerjee's Bill. It is Shri Sadhan Gupta's Bill. My Bill is identical with it. I do not know what has happened to the earlier Bill. I had specifically asked that I may be permitted to appear so that I may be able to argue my case. Very important developments have taken place in the context of the Five Year Plan for which we want an amendment of the Electricity Supply Act. I was not given an opportunity.

Mr. Chairman: It seems that the House has taken a decision on that particular Bill and so it may be difficult for the Committee to reopen the question in regard to the same Bill.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. This Bill is in my name. That Bill was in another Member's name.

Mr. Chairman: The names do not matter. It is the subject-matter that makes the difference. Since the House has taken a decision, the House has got the right to alter it also. It is open to the hon. Member to table a motion that as far as this present Bill is concerned, the House will reconsider it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is why I wanted to raise it. I wanted that my Bill be held over for reconsideration till the next time. If that is not against the opinion of the hon. Member, I have no objection at all. I am not saying anything further.

Shri Altekar: The difficulty is this. The first Bill has ben classified by the House as B. Unless that is revised, it is not possible for the Committee to put this Bill in Class A.

Mr. Chairman: There is no difficulty. So far as the Committee is concerned, it allots time and the House has accepted the Report. The Committee is not now entitled to change the time or the category. But the House is fully competent. The hon. Member may just move a motion that so far as the present motion is concerned, she wants that the Bill may be taken from one category to another or the time allotted may be changed as the case may be. Even if the hon. Member moves a motion now, it may be considered by the House. There is no difficulty whatsoever.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

> "That my Bill be considered to be in category A along with the Bill of Shri Sadhan Gupta."

Mr. Chairman: What is the name of the Bill?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Electricity Supply (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The motion before the House is:

> "That the Electricity Supply (Amendment) Bill be put in category A instead of B."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is right.

Shri Altekar: There should be a motion for placing the first Bill for which a report was made and accepted, in category A. Unless that motion is made, it is not possible.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

> "That the Electricity Supply (Amendment) Bill, moved in my name and that of Shri Sadhan Gupta, be placed in category A."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the Electricity Supply (Amendment) Bill moved in the name of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and that of Shri Sadhan Gupta be placed in category A."

Those in favour will say "Aye".

Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Chairman: Those against will say "No".

Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: I will put it again. It is not clear whether the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it.

The question is:

> "That....

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): When we are asked to vote on something, we should know what we are voting for, and why we vote for that.

Mr. Chairman: If an examination were to be made in regard to every question as to whether those who say "Aye" or "No" understand the full implications of what they are doing, it would be a difficult matter. Hon. Members are supposed to know what the Bill is.

Shri Punnoose: We are not supposed to know because it is not coming in the House today.

Mr. Chairman: It has been introduced. Copies have been sent to the hon. Members. It is not that a copy has not been sent. At the same time, I do not want to take the vote now when many of the Members

[Mr. Chairman]

think that they cannot exercise their right to vote intelligently. If the hon. Member wants, I can put it to the vote of the House at some other time, at least so far as this motion is concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would request you to do so because I really think it would be much more reasonable for the simple reason that we have not heard Shri Altekar as to why they have categorised this in "B". I am sure many of the Members, just because it is coming from us, will say "No" without going into its merits.

Mr. Chairman: We are not going to hear Shri Altekar now. The Report has already been presented, and the House has accepted the Report and is committed to it. Now, it is the House that can change the decision, if it wants.

I am not disposed to take the vote now in view of Shri Punnoose's objection that the House does not remember what the Bill is about. Therefore, I adjourn discussion on the Report and the motion to the next Session.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Section 497)

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Dabhi: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN CONVERTS (REGULATION AND REGISTRATION) BILL

Shri Jethalal Joshi (Madhya Saurashtra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate conversion and to provide for registration and licensing of persons aiding any person to become a convert.

Shri Pocker Saheb (Malappuram): I beg to oppose this motion.

Mr. Chairman: Let me place the motion before the House.

Motion moved:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate conversion and to provide for registration and licensing of persons aiding any person to become a convert."

Shri Pocker Saheb: I would like to know whether the mover of the motion has to make a statement first or whether I have to give my grounds for opposition. Under the Rules, the mover has to make a statement first, and then I have to give my objection.

Mr. Chairman: Which Rule? Will the hon. Member kindly quote the Rule?

Shri Pocker Saheb: It is Rule 89, which reads:

> "If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:"

Mr. Chairman: Before the hon. Member proceeds with his objection, I would like to know whether he is objecting to leave being granted under the proviso to Rule 89, that is, in respect of the legislative competence of the House, or for some other reason.

Shri Pocker Saheb: It is under the proviso that I am putting it mainly.

Mr. Chairman: So, the objection is raised on the proviso?

Shri Pocker Saheb: Yes. It is opposed to the fundamental rights declared by article 25 of the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman: I will just ask the hon. Member who seeks to introduce

the Bill, in accordance with Rule 89, to give a brief explanatory statement about it.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: It is really wonderful that this Bill is being opposed at the initial stage, I mean at the introduction itself. I feel that there is some misapprehension in the mind of the Member opposing it.

As a matter of fact, this Bill is not designed to put a stop to any freedom which has been granted by the Constitution, nor does it seek to curtail any freedom. The Constitution of India amply guarantees that freedom. I will read out article 25(1) which reads:

> "Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion."

I grant this, but in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill you will find it mentioned:

> "There is at present no machinery available to furnish correct statistical information on this subject."

In the Union List of subjects, Entry 69, there is mention of census. So, this Bill of mine also comes under that entry.

We have a number of registers. We maintain a register for births and deaths. We maintain registers for marriages and divorces. We maintain registers when we have to float some company. This Bill also seeks to maintain a register for those who want to change their religion. There is no bar, nor is there any hindrance, to any person professing or changing his religion.

Shri Pocker Saheb: I find that according to the mover, the object of the Bill is only to furnish statistics, but if you look into the provisions of the Bill, you will find that it is only one of the minor objects of the Bill. The real object of the Bill is to control conversion from one religion to another. As a matter of fact, if you will just have a look at.....

Shri M. D. Joshi (Ratnagiri South): On a point of order. The Bill is not before the House. It is being sought to be introduced, and the hon. Member is discussing, going into the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the provisions of the Bill. The House has not before it the contents of the Bill. So, this discussion is premature at this point.

Mr. Chairman: In regard to all Bills that are sought to be introduced, at this stage I do not think the copies are provided to the Members. Copies are given after the Bills are introduced. At this introduction stage, copies of the Bill are never in the hands of the Members. Therefore, this discussion is a kind of preliminary discussion, and we will not be able to go definitely into the merits of the Bill in detail. We will not be able to consider the Bill, it is quite clear, and therefore, the Rules provide that a short discussion may be allowed, to start with, and after I have heard, I will put it to the vote of the House.

Shri M. D. Joshi: But he has referred to the provisions.

Mr. Chairman: Surely a detailed reference to the provisions is not permissible at this stage.

Shri Pocker Saheb: I am not at all intending to go into the provisions of the Bill. I am only saying that the Bill substantially provides that no one can be converted except under a licence granted by the District Magistrate, after such enquiry as he deems fit and he is authorised to put such conditions as he deems fit on such an application. It will be open to him also in his discretion to reject the application for conversion. I submit that this is really a denial of the fundamental right granted to the citizens of this country under article 25, which my hon. friend the Mover has conceded. When such conditions are put, then it means that the conversion of a man from one religion to another

[Shri Pocker Saheb]

is dependent upon the discretion of the District Magistrate, which, I submit, is a virtual denial of the right. What article 25 says is this:

> "Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion."

That freedom freely to profess and propagate religion is certainly obstructed by the conditions that are sought to be imposed by this Bill, namely, that nobody shall be converted unless he gets a certificate from the District Magistrate, to whom it is open either to allow or reject the application for conversion from one religion to another. It is also open to the District Magistrate to impose such conditions as he may deem fit. I submit that this is really a denial of the fundamental right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion. Therefore, I submit that it is not within the competence of this Parliament to pass this Bill.

I would also request you to just look into the Bill, having regard to the nature of the objection that I have raised, namely, that it affects the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution and therefore it is not within the competence of this Parliament to pass this Bill. So far as the Statement of Objects and Reasons....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The objection must be stated in brief and a reference to the provisions of the Bill at this stage is not allowed as the hon. Members are not in possession of the Bill. The hon. Member has said enough to illustrate his point and I would request to give any further points and not to repeat his arguments.

Shri Pocker Saheb: I submit that this being a question relating to fundamental right, it is open to you..

Mr. Chairman: I need not be guided in this matter. I have already seen the article referred to. Therefore, I invited a full discussion on the point. If the hon. Member has finished, I will ask other Members who wish to participate in this discussion or otherwise I will put the motion to the House.

Shri Pocker Saheb: So far as the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the nature of the Bill are concerned, it is not only intended to enable the authorities to have statistics. It is not a Bill for the purpose of taking statistics at all as stated by the hon. Mover. If that is so, it will stand on a different footing. It is not so and it is for you to see whether the Bill is only for statistical purposes and not for the object of controlling conversion from one religion to another.

Mr. Chairman: Rule 89 says:

> "If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:
>
> Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

Under this proviso, I am ready here to permit any Member to say anything he has to say on this.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala—Simla): I carefully heard the observations of the last speaker and I have also before me the provisions of article 25, clause (1) of the Constitution of India. A careful perusal of this article will indicate that the Bill in no way encroaches upon the limits imposed by this article. What is said is:

> "Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion".

So far as I am aware, this Bill in no way stands in the path of any citizen who desires to profess, practise or propagate any religion. The regulatory provisions of the Bill are in no way to be deemed to violate any one of the injunctions laid down in the Constitution of India. Because certain persons who wish to change from one religion to another are required to register themselves, it does not follow that it contains any prohibition so far as profession, practise or propagation of any particular religion is concerned. The Bill, in its essence, is a regulatory measure. That being so, it does not prevent the preaching or profession of any particular religion. Furthermore, the Bill to register such conversions will also be desirable from more points of view than one, namely the question of census will arise. Another thing will be that in the case of minors and small children being taken away and then converted, if there is this limit that no conversion is recognised unless it is registered, you will be in a position to save a number of small minor children who have not reached the age of discretion, who are not in a position to differentiate between one faith and another, as a result of some temptation or some sort of bait, being converted. That being so the Bill is neither unconstitutional nor such to which anybody can raise any objection.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala—Bhatinda): From what we have heard from the previous speakers, there seems to be a scope for difference of opinion. Mr. Pocker told us—we have not got the Bill before us—that the Bill provides that whenever any person wants to change his religion he shall have to put in an application, to the proper officer and the officer shall go into it and shall have discretion—for reasons to be recorded by him in writing—to say whether he allows that conversion or whether he refuses it, whether he attaches certain conditions to it. The previous speaker referred only to one part of the Bill and said that it is only for census to be taken, that the regulatory provision is contained here. He did not refer to that provision which was mentioned by Mr. Pocker that some officer is appointed, who shall have this authority and discretion to find out whether it is proper and meet to allow that conversion or not. If that provision is there, clearly it is a clog on the authority and freedom which are provided in article 25 of the Constitution, and therefore, it will be *ultra vires*.

3 P.M.

Moreover, I have to say—I do not know well because I am not in possession of the Bill—that if it really provides for the appointment of an officer, then it would entail certain expenditure as well, for which the consent of the President is required. So, even on the ground that the consent of the President has not been obtained, it would not be possible for the Bill to be introduced here.

Shri Tek Chand: The Bill cannot be *ultra vires*; a particular clause may be.

Shri M. D. Joshi: As I said, it would be premature to discuss what is contained in the Bill itself, namely the provisions of the Bill. But in order to see whether the objection taken by the hon. Member Shri Pocker Saheb is tenable, we have to see the Title of the Bill. If the Title and the object do not go against the Constitution, then, I submit that the Bill deserves introduction. We are merely at the point of introduction of the Bill now, and we are not here to discuss the provisions of the Bill. If we were to discuss what is contained in the Bill, then the discussion would be, as I said, premature.

With your permission, I would like to read the Title of the Bill only, which is as follows:

"A Bill to regulate conversion and to provide for registration and licensing of persons aiding any person to become a convert."

Further, the Preamble reads:

"Whereas it is expedient to regulate conversion and to provide for registration of conversions

[Shri M. D. Joshi]

and licensing of persons aiding any person to become a convert, and for matters incidental thereto;

Be it enacted....."

I submit, therefore, that there is nothing in the Title itself to suggest that the Bill is opposed to the spirit or the letter of the Constitution. And since the provisions are not before us, it would be premature to discuss the provisions of the Bill. This Bill does not object to conversions or the freedom of conversion; the conversion may be free or unfettered. There is nothing in the Title to suggest that it is restricted or fettered. So, I submit that the Bill is not opposed to the spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I shall put the question.

Shri Pocker Saheb: I understand there are other hon. Members who want to speak.

Mr. Chairman: It is for the Chair to decide what amount of discussion is necessary. After all, we are not passing the Bill; we are not considering its provisions either. Even supposing the Bill is introduced, the House will get another opportunity for considering whether it is in accordance with the Constitution, or even if it is in accordance with the Constitution, whether it is necessary or proper to pass it. I am only putting the question for leave being granted to introduce the Bill, and it is for the House to say whether it grants leave or not. Further discussion in my opinion is unnecessary. I shall put the motion to the House.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate conversion and to provide for registration and licensing of persons aiding any person to become a convert."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: I introduce the Bill.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS LICENSING BILL

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Uma Nehru on the 10th December 1954, namely:

"That the Bill to regulate and licence institutions caring for women and children be taken into consideration."

The Mover and nine other Members have already spoken and concluded their speeches. Shri Dhulekar had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned for the day. The total time taken so far in the consideration of this Bill is 59 minutes, and 61 minutes are available for its further discussion.

Shri Dhulekar will resume his speech.

श्री धुलेकर (जिला झांसी-दक्षिण): जब मैं पहले बोल रहा था तो मैं कह रहा था कि यदि हमारे ला मिनिस्टर महोदय इस बिल पर विचार करने के बाद यदि इसको सरकार की ओर से अपने हाथों में ले लें और इसको एक सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दें तो अधिक अच्छा होगा। मैं ने यह भी बतलाया था कि हमारे भारतवर्ष में स्त्रियों और बच्चों की रक्षा बहुत कम की जाती है और इसलिए इस प्रकार का बिल यहां पर उपस्थित करने का प्रयास होना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। प्राइवेट मैम्बर्ज के बिलज बहुत से आते हैं। उनको पहले तो बैलट में ही आने का मौका नहीं मिलता और बैलट में भी अगर कोई आ जाता है तो भी बिल पेश करने वालों को उन के पारित कराने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि ला मिनिस्टर महोदय इन सब बातों पर विचार करें।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि इस बिल की चन्द धाराओं में कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं कि जो थोड़ी बहुत अगर बदल दी जाएं तो बिल बहुत अच्छा हो जाएगा और ठीक ढंग से काम करने लगेगा। और स्त्रियों और बच्चों की रक्षा भी हो सकेगी। धारा २(४) में मैनेजर की डैफीनीशन है। इसमें लिखा है

"manager" means the owner and any person having or acting in the care of management of a women's or children's....."

इन शब्दों में शब्द 'person' नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि person का अर्थ यह होता है कि वह जो इंस्टीट्यूशन या कोई सभा या कोई स्थान रखेगा तो वह उससे लाभ उठाएगा। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि किसी मनुष्य को स्त्रियों को रखने या बच्चों के रखने के स्थान के ऊपर इस प्रकार का कोई हक नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह उसको निजी सम्पत्ति समझे और जो इस में यह लिखा गया कि ऐसे person को लाइसैंस दिया जाए तो इसका साफ अर्थ यह है कि बच्चों को रख कर के वह या तो कोई काम करवाएगा या अपने लिए आमदनी पैदा करेगा या इन बच्चों और औरतों को अपने निजी फायदे के लिए दूसरों के हाथों में बेच देगा। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि person शब्द को हटा दिया जाए और मैनेजर के मायने केवल प्रबन्धक ही रख दिया जाए और किसी प्रकार की मलकियत किसी भी स्थान पर किसी मनुष्य की नहीं होनी चाहिए, न तो किसी कम्पनी की, न किसी व्यक्ति की और न ही उन व्यक्तियों की जो एक समाज बना लें या सभा बना लें। तो जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि ऐसी जगहें किसी की भी निजी सम्पत्ति नहीं होनी चाहियें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस बिल में यह मान लिया जाना चाहिए कि कोई भी सोसाइटी जो रजिस्टर्ड न हो उसे चैरिटेबल सोसाइटी हो कर अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह इस प्रकार के स्थान कभी बना सके। या तो वह पबलिक होनी चाहिए और उसके बाकायदा ट्रस्टीज होने चाहिए और या वह रजिस्ट्रेशन आफ चैरीटेबल सोसाइटीज एक्ट के तहत रजिस्टर होनी चाहिए, किसी निजी मनुष्य की या किसी निजी सभा को यह अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह बच्चों से या स्त्रियों से इस प्रकार से नाजायज लाभ उठा सके। इसी प्रकार धारा २ में लिखा है :

No person, shall, without first having obtained a written licence from the licensing authority.....

इस जगह पर person की जो परिभाषा पहले धारा २ में दी गई है उसमें लिखा है।

"person" includes an institution, association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not, established for or having for its object the.....

"includes" का अर्थ यह होता है कि उसके मायने और भी हो सकते हैं और उस में कोई और चीज भी सम्मिलित हो सकती है।

इसलिए इस जगह पर 'परसन' के आगे "इनक्लूड्स" शब्द रखा गया है, वहां यह होना चाहिए 'परसन मीन्स एंड इंक्लूड्स' यानी उसके मानी यह होने चाहिए कि इंस्टीट्यूशन हो या एसोसियेशन हो या बाडी आफ इंडीवीजुअल्स हो। इस प्रकार का शब्द अगर नहीं रखा जायेगा तो उसका अर्थ यह हो सकता है कि एक आदमी कोई सभा बनाके या न भी बनाके अपने मकान में बच्चों और स्त्रियों को रख सकता है और नाजायज लाभ उठा सकता है।

उसके बाद दफा १२ में यह लिखा है :

"Every institution licenced under this Act shall be under the management of a Governing Body,....."

[श्री धुलेकर]

यह शब्द जो धारा १२ में रखे गये हैं यह उचित नहीं हैं। मैंने 'परसन' को वहां डिफाइन कर दिया हैं इंडीविजुअल्स से, और यहां पर धारा १२ में दिया गया हैं :

"Every institution licenced under this Act shall be under the management of a Governing body,....."

तो यदि कोई उसका मालिक होगा तो गवर्निंग बाडी न भी रहेगी तो वह क्या करेगा कि अपने चार पांच इष्ट मित्रों को बुलाकर रख लेगा और कहेगा कि यह गवर्निंग बाडी हैं और फिर नाजायज लाभ उठावेंगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक धारा में यह रखा गया हैं कि मैनेजर का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह उन बच्चों और स्त्रियों को पढ़ावे, ट्रेन करे, खाना खिलावे और कपड़ा पहनावे। यहां पर जितने अनाथालय या बनिताश्रम हैं उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता हैं कि वह उनको पढ़ा सकें या ट्रेन कर सकें। जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा था ज्यादातर अनाथालयों में बच्चों के द्वारा भीख मंगायी जाती हैं और स्त्रियों को ज्यादातर रखकर इस बात की कोशिश की जाती हैं कि उनकी जल्दी से जल्दी शादी कर दी जाए और जो मैनेजमेंट होता हैं वह शादी करने वालों से थोड़ा बहुत रुपया भी लेलेता हैं और अनाथालय को उससे चलाता हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव हैं कि यदि गवर्नमेंट इसको ले ले और हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब इस विषय में अपना एक बिल बना के सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दें तो यह भी हो सकता हैं कि प्रेसीडेंट की आज्ञा इस प्रकार की ले ली जाय कि जो इस प्रकार के लाइसेंस्ड इंस्टीट्यूशन हैं उनको सरकार द्वारा चलाया जाय ताकि जो इसमें लिखा हुआ हैं कि बच्चों और स्त्रियों को पढ़ाया जाय और काम सिखाया जाय वह उद्देश्य पूरा हो सके।

इतना कह कर मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: It so appears that a similar Bill was discussed in this House when Shrimati Maniben Patel introduced and moved for consideration of such a measure. This Bill is exactly the same as the one which was moved for consideration by Shrimati Maniben Patel. The discussion on that Bill was adjourned on the assurance that Government were bringing forward a Bill of that nature. Now, I understand that a Bill containing, if not identical provisions, provisions pertaining to the same subject matter as in this Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is pending consideration before this House. That is the Children's Bill. It was placed on the Table of the House on the 7th May. I am given to understand that another Bill, namely, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Bill 1954, has been introduced in this House on the 20th December 1954, and some of the provisions in that Bill, if not exactly the same, bear on the same subject. Under these circumstances, it is not desirable that we should duplicate our efforts. I would rather like to know the position from the hon. the Law Minister and would then take the vote of the House if any motion comes before me to adjourn the debate on this Bill, if necessary.

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me at this stage to clear some of the doubts that may be in the minds of certain Members. The position is this. There is a Bill known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Bill which was introduced in this House on the 20th December 1954. I would say that so far as women and girls are concerned, it is a more comprehensive Bill than the one that is now brought before the House by the hon. Member, Shrimati Uma Nehru, I would only draw the attention of Members to clause 19(2)

of that Bill. This is a Bill which has been brought for the purpose of licensing institutions for women and girls —I will only take that part of it: Clause 19(2) of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Bill makes it clear that no person or authority other than the State Government shall, after the commencement of this Act, establish or maintain any protective home except under and in accordance with the conditions of licence issued under this section by the State Government. The general idea underlying that Bill is that such homes should be established by Government, but there is also this provision that Government may licence, so that the object of licensing.....

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban): What about boys?

Shri Pataskar: I will come to that. Let me deal with one by one. Let me satisfy the hon. Member that at least with respect to women, we have done the utmost that we could do not only to the extent of licensing but even going a little further. I might tell the House, because Bills are coming off and on, that we have based the Bill on the International Convention to which we had agreed. Therefore, everything that is possible so far as preventing trafficking in women, having women's institutions and girls' institutions are concerned, is covered by the Bill to which I have made reference just now. I think that the matter will be dealt with in a much better way by that Bill rather than by this Bill.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala—Simla): When?

Shri Pataskar: It was introduced on the 20th December. I do not know when you and the House will find the time to take it into consideration. But so far as Government are concerned —it is a Bill in the charge of Dr. Katju—I can assure hon. Members that there is no desire on the part of Government, having once introduced the Bill, to keep it pending or to delay matters. That is not at all our object. We have done the utmost that is possible. We have brought to the notice of the hon. lady Members and other Members who spoke in support that Government are entirely in sympathy with the object of this, not only with regard to women but also in respect of boys. So far as women are concerned, we have already brought this Bill.

Then remains the question of boys. As my hon. sister was just now saying, with respect to children also, so far as we are concerned, there is already a Bill, the Children's Bill passed by the Council of States and it has been forwarded here. The difficulty that I heard while listening to the debate last time was that it applied only to Part C States. That difficulty is one caused by the constitutional provisions, because licensing is something much more than is possible to be done so far as we are concerned here. With respect to the establishment of homes for children —because with regard to such children there are so many categories like delinquent, uncared for and so on— in our opinion that matter must be decided by the States. I am glad to inform the House that this Government have taken up the matter with the State Governments also. Many of them have also got provisions like this. Many of them have agreed and we hope, in course of time, that a uniform legislation might arise out of that. So far as the question of children is concerned, in respect of Part C States we can legislate and, therefore, that Bill makes provision for that. With reference to children in other States, the only thing that we can do is to ask the States to do it.

For your beneft I might say that the provisions of the Children's Bill would, however, be attracted only when a child had been found, after a magisterial inquiry, to be a neglected child. If any institution takes charge of any boys who have not been found to be neglected children, the provisions of that Bill as it stands would not probably be attracted. I would like to make the position clear. It must be admitted that the Children's Bill does not provide that all institutions taking care of boys should

[Shri Pataskar]

take out a licence. This aspect of the case was considered when the Children's Bill was considered in the Rajya Sabha. It was found that there were certain difficulties in providing for such compulsory licences in respect of all institutions taking care of boys. There are institutions like the Rama Krishna Mission which take care of children. There are also boys' hostels and boarding houses. It was not the intention to place any restriction in respect of such institutions. In the Bill under discussion, even such institutions have to take out a licence. This seems to be hardly necessary. We think it is not necessary that there should be such a provision. Supposing there are hostels for boys conducted by recognised institutions, it would be undesirable to put such restrictions on them. So far as the delinquent children are concerned, they will be taken care of because in many of the States there are provisions to that effect. We have also approached the State Governments so far as this question of taking care of delinquent children is concerned. It is because the establishment of hostels by the Government, etc. are matters entirely within the jurisdiction of the State Government. The Central Government have no power to do that. According to one of the entries in the State List, that has to be done by the States.

I might say that many of the States are prepared to do it. The maximum that could be done so far as this House is concerned is being done with respect to women and girls. It may be asked why is it that you are doing these things in the case of girls and not in the case of boys? There is a provision in the Constitution. We are all well aware of it. We tried to take advantage of that provision for the purpose of providing for girls. I refer to entry 14 of the Union List "Entering into treaties and agreements with foreign countries and implementing of treaties; agreements and conventions with foreign countries." Under that entry, we can do something and we thought that we were justified in doing that. Therefore, we had not the least hesitation in bringing forward this comprehensive Bill with respect to girls. With respect to boys, as I had already stated, if you turn to the State List, you find:

"Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other States...."

So, that is entirely a matter for the State Government.

I hope hon. Members who had sympathised with the object of this Bill, will realise that whatever by any stretch of the provisions of the Constitution could be done in respect of women and girls is being done. With respect to boys also, wherever we can do we are doing. We have done something in respect of Part C States. Even with respect to other States, we do not want to shirk our responsibility. But, the hon. Members will realise that these things could not be done here under the Constitution. Even there we have taken up the matter with the States and we have got a summary of what the States had done. Some of them have already got some Bills which they are re-considering in the light of what we have stated. Some of them are considering the matter. Many of the States have agreed to introduce such Bills. I think in Bombay the matter is under consideration. In Hyderabad they say that the Bill will be drafted shortly. Many important States, as I said, have agreed to introduce legislation on the lines suggested and it can only be done by them. I think there is nothing further which is to be done by these private Members' Bills that are introduced now or that may be introduced later on. I believe that it would be right and proper that we should raise whatever we have to say about the difficulties that are being experienced and the improvements to be made in the Bill for the Suppres-

sion of Immoral Traffic or in the Children's Bill. I think that everything possible will be done except, as I said, that which could not be done. I hope that with this assurance and statement, the hon. Mover will withdraw this Bill.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (जिला सीतापुर व जिला खेरी पश्चिम): इस बिल पर विचार उस समय तक के लिये एंडजोर्न कर दिया जाय जब तक कि गवर्नमेंट इस विषय पर अपना बिल न लाये।

Shri Tek Chand: After having had an assurance from the hon. Minister, it is no doubt true that we might await for a comprehensive measure. But, from what he has stated on the floor of the House just now, it is doubtful whether the measures that he promised will be brought before us, are likely to be really comprehensive. In he case of boys there are some difficulties.

Of all the private Bills that I have had occasion to study very closely, I find this Bill to be very well worded and it is very comprehensive in its scope. So far as its draftsmanships is concerned, I must say that it is of a very high order. That being so, there is no reason why the Government should not avail itself of this Bill. This Bill can very well be the basic Bill upon which such amendments as some hon. Members would like to move may be drafted. It will be very regrettable if, for some reason or the other, this Bill is shelved. It may take a very long time before the comprehensive Bill is really made available.

Mr. Chairman: Am I to understand that the hon. Member wants an adjournment of the debate?

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : इस बिल पर विचार करना एंडजोर्न कर दिया जाय जब तक कि सरकार अपना बिल न लाये।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned".

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new section 294 B)

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha (Hazaribagh East): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indain Penal Code, 1860, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of March, 1955."

Before I enter into the merits of my case, I would like to take a few minutes of the House to present the background on which this particular Bill was placed and also, the stages through which it has undergone from the day I introduced it in this House. In this connection, I would also like to tell this House that I was clear in my mind that a legislation of this sort was overdue and I was further confirmed, in the course of my presence here in this House from session to session, that the more such a legislation is kept pending, the more it is harmful for the society as a whole.

The career it has undergone from the date I introduced this Bill in this House is like this. I introduced this Bill here on the 14th August 1953. It had then to go through the ordeal of a ballot and fortunately it came up today. It will be interesting for this House to know, in this connection, something that happened in the meantime. On 4-12-1953, Shri K. Rama Rao, a Member of the Council of States, introduced this Bill in the Upper House. I do not say a "similar" Bill, I say this very particular "Bill" as it is, because I found that Mr. Rama Rao, who is said to be one of the reputed journalists, copied this Bill, word for word, line for line, coma for coma, and—excuse me for saying so—error for error and mistake for mistake. Unfortunately, I committed an error while drafting the Statement of Objects and Reasons and my friend of the Upper House copied that error also. Now, another thing which is most surprising in this connection is that he moved the Bill for

[Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha]

consideration in that House on the 5th March 1953 and being a journalist of repute, not integrity I should say, he said that "my Bill is self-explanatory." Further, he said: "Section 294A of the I.P.C. deals with control of lotteries; mine is an addition to that section in order to bring it up-to-date. He was trying to bring the Indian Penal Code up to date by means of a Bill, which was a copy of mine.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Etah Dist.—North East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East) Imitation is the best form of flattery!

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: That is plagiarism; that is theft.

Further, when Dr. Katju asked him whether he had obtained legal opinion before framing his Bill, he shook his head: I do not know whether he meant Yes, or No. Any way I place these facts before the House, so that I may not be accused in future of having imitated, or stolen his Bill.

I have already said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this crossword puzzle is an evil and a good deal of valuable time and money is lost after it. After what? After illusions: after a Will-o'-the-wisp, after a frantic chase of a *mriga trishna*.

Mr. Chairman: What was the attitude of Government to this Bill in the Rajya Sabha?

Shri Nageshwar Prashad Sinha: I read the debates and found that Dr. Katju gave an assurance there that he would come forward with a similar Bill and it would be presented before the Budget Session commenced. He gave that assurance and the hon. Mover withdrew his Bill. But the Budget session is over and we have not yet seen the Bill either here or there.

Mr. Chairman: The promise was that the Bill would be brought before the Budget session of 1954, last Budget session?

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: Yes, Sir, because that was moved in December 1953

Then may I continue?

Mr. Chairman: Of course, the Chair does not wish to stand in the way of the hon. Member.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: As far as I know, Government will come forward with a Bill trying to control, or license this evil. I want that this evil should not be licensed. There should be a complete ban on it. Therefore, I have to place my points of view before Dr. Katju and the House.

Mr. Chairman: What is the basis for the hon. Member's conclusion that Government would come forward with a Bill licensing crossword puzzles, and not ban them altogether?

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: That is my surmise after going through the debates of the Rajya Sabha. I do not know anything further.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell the House what the attitude of Government is, and what the present position is?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Government has the Bill under consideration and a final decision will be taken early next session.

Mr. Chairman: Have Government come to any decision with regard to banning, or with regard to licensing?

Dr. Katju: It is all combined: it is control; it is licensing; it is limiting to very small sums. I am only giving the House the tentative provisions. The delay has taken place because State Governments had to be consulted.

There is one thing more which I may mention, if my hon. friend will permit me. He has referred to my asking Mr. Rama Rao in the Rajya Sabha as to whether he had taken legal advice or not. That is necessary because it is very doubtful whether Parliament can legislate on this matter, and whether crossword puzzle can be considered as a type of gambling or betting. "Gambling and betting" are specifically in the State

List—vide item No. 34. It is the first item in the Concurrent List: "Criminal Law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code, at the commencement of this Constitution, but excluding offences against law with respect to any of the matters specified in List I and List II." It is true that in regard to certain matters about which the State Governments have exclusive enacting jurisdiction, you may take action under article 252. First, a Resolution is passed by several States that Parliament may be asked to enact the law for the purpose of securing uniformity. So, that is one objection standing in the way of a measure of this type.

Let me suggest one course to my hon. friend. His motion today is for the circulation of this measure for eliciting public opinion. This debate may therefore, stand over till the next session. In between the Bill will be introduced and he may decide for himself as to whether to proceed with the Bill. In the meantime he may also take legal opinion as to whether his Bill is within the competence of the Parliament at all.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has just heard the suggestion made by the Home Minister. He can choose his own course; I do not wish to advise him in the matter. If he wants to proceed with the Bill he can go on. If he thinks it would be better that when the Bill comes he can make up his mind, he can ask for postponement of consideration of the Bill.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: I am not anxious to proceed now. I have no objection to accepting the hon. Minister's suggestion. The consideration of the Bill may be held over, but I am anxious that if Government do not come forward with their Bill, my Bill should not lose the ballot.

Mr. Chairman: Then the hon. Member himself may move a motion that the debate on this Bill be adjourned.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: I beg to move:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned."

The motion was adopted.

PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, be taken into consideration."

This matter is very simple. It is brought before the House on account of the difficulties experienced by labour which they feel and which hit them hard. In section 17 of the original Act the word "direction" occurs. That word is rather ambiguous and some doubts have arisen about its interpretation and difficulties have been experienced by the manner of its interpretation. I therefore submit that that word should be changed into "decision". That is all.

And there are certain other small defects which also are sought to be removed by the other clauses of the Bill. I move for consideration of this Bill and I appeal that the Government should support this measure. Because if they support it, it will be passed; if they do not support it, it will not be passed. I will content myself with saying this. That is all.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, be taken into consideration."

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): I am in sympathy with the two small amendments that my hon. friend Dr. Khare has moved. This Act came into force somewhere in 1934 (*Dr. N. B. Khare*: 1936) in 1936 and various decisions of various courts have created a lot of difficulties. This

[Shri Khandubhai Desai]

whole Act was under consideration and Government propose to bring a comprehensive amending Bill before the House. But owing to the state of business before the House they could not bring it. I can assure Dr. Khare that along with the amendments which he has moved there are about half a dozen other amendments which will go a long way in improving the Payment of Wages Act. So I would request him to withdraw this Bill and permit us to bring in a little more comprehensive Bill in consultation with the States. The States have already been addressed, because after all the law has to be administered by the States. And the States have also placed before us certain difficulties with regard to the constitution of authority. There is also the question of the definition of "wages" which has also created considerable complication.

I would therefore request Dr. Khare to withdraw this Bill and allow us to bring in a little more comprehensive Bill than what he has brought.

Mr. Chairman: In case he does not withdraw, is it the case of the hon. Minister that Government will not bring their Bill?. If Government does not bring the Bill, the hon. Member will be able to resume it.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: He may. But I can definitely assure him that I shall bring the Bill early enough in the next session and the amendments which he has proposed in this Bill will be incorporated in that. That assurance I can give.

Mr. Chairman: May I know the reaction of the hon. Member?

Dr. N. B. Khare: I profusely express my thanks to the Government for their sympathy, but I am rather chary of the promises made on behalf of the Government.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: I am myself more anxious to bring in the amendments than Dr. Khare himself, including his own amendments.

Dr. N. B. Khare: Therefore, I would agree, not to withdraw this Bill and lose my weapon, but I will simply agree to postpone its consideration. As previous Members have done, I will follow suit.

Mr. Chairman: May I take it that the hon. Member is making a motion to this effect that the debate be adjourned?

Dr. N. B. Khare: Yes, the debate may be adjourned. I will see the Government's attitude. If it is good I will not insist on this, but if it is not good and I am not satisfied I will insist on this.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Dr. Ch. V. Rama Rao, Shri Amjad Ali, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwari, Shrimati Sushama Sen, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha, Dr. Hari Mohan, Shrimati Indira A. Maydeo, Shri B. H. Khardekar, Shri Bhupendra Nath Misra, Shri Sushil Kumar Pateria, Dr. D. Ramchander, Shri C. Ramasamy Mudaliar, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar, Shri A. V. Thomas, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri Lok Nath Misra, Shri Uma Charan Patnaik, Dr. Virendra Kumar Satyawadi, Sardar Iqbal Singh, Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar, Shri Bahadur Singh, Dr. Pashupati Mandal, Pandit Muni-

shwar Datt Upadhyay, Shri Raghunath Singh, Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha, Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Pandit Algu Rai Shastri, Shri Satis Chandra Samanta, Shri Upendranath Barman, Dr. Mono Mohon Das, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, Shri H. C. Heda, Shri R. V. Dhulekar, Shri Lakshman Singh Charak, Dr. N. B. Khare, Shri T. Madiah Gowda, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Shri V. P. Nayar, Shri V. B. Gandhi and the Mover with instructions to report by the 28th February, 1955."

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala—**Bhatinda**): Are there no other Members of the House!

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Out of 499 Members I have put only forty-five.

Mr. Chairman: The number is forty-six, including the Mover.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: The Indian Medical Council Act was passed in the year 1933 by the foreign government which then ruled our country. This is a piece of legislation which placed India to the tender mercy of the Medical Council in Great Britain and has created havoc by creating compartmentalism in the medical profession in our country. It has kept nearly 50,000 medical licentiates in India outside its pale. These medical licentiates are fully recognised by the Provincial Medical Councils but are not recognised by the Indian Medical Council. This anomalous position has no parallel anywhere else in the world.

The primary objects of the establishment of the Medical Council were:

(1) To establish an adequate minimum and uniform standard of medical education in the country.

(2) To supervise medical education in the country.

(3) To keep a register of all medical men who possess minimum qualifications so as to enable persons requiring medical aid, to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners and to regulate the qualifications of such practitioners.

But when the Bill was introduced in the House on the 23rd March 1932 by Sir Fazli Hussain there was a last minute change in the preamble. The changed preamble read as follows:

> "Whereas it is expedient to establish a Medical Council in India and to provide for a register of higher grade qualified practitioners of modern scientific medicine in order to establish a uniform minimum standard of higher qualifications in medicine for all provinces; it is hereby enacted as follows."

This was the changed preamble at the time in 1932 when Sir Fazli Hussain moved it. This change in the preamble needs no further comments. The foreign government was successful in eliminating nearly fifty thousand medical licentiates from the purview of the Act and by the divide-and-rule policy created a gulf between one section of the profession and the other, with the result that the personnel of one group began to hate the personnel of the other group.

It will be worth while to note that when the General Medical Council Act was passed in Great Britain in 1858, all the practising medical men including Barber Surgeons were initially put on the register.

An Hon. Member: Barber also?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Yes. See the Act.

The medical curriculum both in medical colleges and schools in India was the same; there might be difference in form but not in substance. Text books for all the subjects were nearly the same and there was not a single page on any text book in all subjects which was meant only for medical graduates. The only difference was that while the medical college students were required to complete the same curriculum in five years, what was required from medical school students was that they should complete in 4 to 4½ years.

[Sardar A. S. Saigal]

Regarding the under-graduate education (M.B.B.S.), the Bhore Committee recommended:

> "After the final qualifying period at the end of the fourth year, there should be for every student an internship of one year during which he should work in a public health unit. He should be conferred the degree only after the completion of internship."

There is not a single medical licentiate in India today who does not fulfil the above conditions. The present standard laid down by the Indian Medical Council as stated in the preamble to the Act is for controlling, and establishing "a minimum higher standard of medical education and qualification."

Like other medical councils in European countries and America, the I.M.C. should lay down the "uniform minimum standard of medical education and qualifications" and thus conform to the standard laid down in other advanced countries. There is no distinction between medical graduates, the products of medical colleges and medical licentiates, the products of medical schools in England and both are enjoying the same facilities in services and registration. It may be said that the medical licentiate's course in India is inferior to the medical licentiate's course in England; but I can say without any fear of contradiction that of the hundreds of medical licentiates who went to England to secure L.R.C.P., and M.R.C.S., not one came back disappointed and I am sure if India's position would have been like that of England and England's that of India, hundreds of medical licentiates from British Isles would have come to India to secure medical licentiate diploma from this country. The noble profession is suffering because of politics and the First Schedule of the I.M.C. Act.

One of the reasons why the licentiate medical qualification was not included in the First Schedule to the I.M.C. Act was that it would jeopardise the obtaining of foreign reciprocity for the Indian medical degrees. After 18 years of its existence, the President of Indian Medical Council declared that "it has failed to secure honour abroad." It is unable to remove from its Second Schedule two of the British qualifications which have been considered by this Council as below the standard, nor has it been able to get the recognition of the General Medical Council for some of the university medical degrees, nor are the Medical Councils of other countries willing directly to recognise the Indian Medical Council except the three politically insignificant countries Malta, New Zealand and Burma. The Council refused to recognise the vast bulk of medical men in its own country, the medical licentiates in the hope that the rest of the profession which constitutes but a small part of the profession—the medical graduates may be recognised by other countries. The result of injury to one's own soul has inevitably manifested itself in this manner. The first essential thing, therefore, is to change this preamble so as to indicate that this Council's essential function is to establish and maintain a uniform minimum standard of qualification in medicine and then to set about doing other things in right earnest.

A word about medical licentiates will not be out of place here. The medical licentiates are the products of medical schools run and controlled by State Governments. The standard of admission to these schools was Matriculation and later on, I.Sc. But, the admission was based on competition, where third class B.Sc. and I.Sc. were often rejected. It is a well known fact that the products of these institutions are shouldering the total burden of rural medical relief and 50 per cent. of the urban area and in spite of a great number of hurdles, medical licentiates have shown their abilities in all branches of medicine

including surgery, opthalmology, bactriology, pathology, etc. Out of nearly 200,000 blind people, regarding their lost sight through operation every year, the credit of about 150,000 goes to medical licentiates, and that all when no facilities are available to them. Perhaps, the record of eye surgery practised by Medical licentiates in India in one year is more than the collective record of such surgery in the other countries of the world. Medical licentiates are condemned perhaps for creating this world record. It is a matter of great honour to state that in the medical journalism, the medical licentiates are the pioneers, the two most representative journals, the journal of Indian Medical Association and the journal of the All India Medical Licentiates' Association were being edited by Medical licentiates, who attended recently the World Medical Editors' Conference held at Athens as representatives from India.

The two bacteriologists available in Delhi from 1920 to 1947, one in Irwin Hospital and the other in the provincial laboratory on whom the Governor General of India had to depend in times of need, belonged to the medical licentiates' class. It is an irony of fate that the members of such a class have been placed beyond the pale of registration under the Central Act, and it is for the Members of the Parliament to judge the gravity of the situation and this can only be possible when both medical graduates and medical licentiates are heard. At present only one side of the picture is before the Government. Medical graduates have the right to be proud of their qualifications and the medical licentiates are proud of their achievements in the profession. In the interests of the country both should be respected and their services fully utilised rather than depending on other countries.

How was the I.A.M.C. formed? Government of India could not confer the King's Commission in I.M.S. on the Medical licentiates because under section 120 of the Government of India Act, 1935, it could be done only if the licentiate qualification is recognised by the Indian Medical Council, although for the duration of war, it could be legally effected under the emergent provisions made by the British Medical Council under section 32B of the Defence Regulations, 1939. It is a pity, however, that this Council which was largely made up of our own men, placed its academic prestige before the pressing need for equity and fairness to the largest group of medical men. In a sense it may be said that because the Indian Medical Council refused to recognise the licentiate qualification when the same council had to recognise two of the British qualifications considered by the same body as below the standard, the Government had to create the I.A.M.C. so that the medical licentiates may be given the King's Commission without any legal bar or constitutional impropriety.

4 P.M.

The main provisions of the Act do not conform to those of similar Acts in any other country. It is so, because the then Government wanted more to meet the demands of the G.M.C. than the legitimate needs of the professional education in our country.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): What is G.M.C.?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: If the Health Minister is convinced that this is true, I am sure she will be able to pursuade her Cabinet colleagues to amend the Act suitably.

The non-conforming features of the Act are: it does not lay down a uniform minimum standard of medical education; it is not enjoined to maintain an all-India Medical Register for purposes of professional, legal and international reference. Why the sponsors of the Act omitted these two fundamental functions are: they, then, merely wanted an Indian Medical Council which can comfortably act as the hand-maid of the G.M.C. In fact, it did so act till the statutory period of a nominated president expired, and an elected president came in subsequently. Secondly, the op-

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position of the medical profession through its organised bodies, the I.M.A. and the A.I.M.L.A. to a register without the medical licenciates who form the larger number. From the report of the Select Committee, it is obvious that the Government also felt the absurdity of an all-India medical register without the medical licentiates.

Now that we have a Government of our own with no foreign masters to serve and to please, the organised profession it is hoped that the Act will be amended so as to restore the integrity of the Indian Medical Council, and the fulness of its statutory functions.

The required amendment, in my view, need not be very elaborate. A few changes in the wordings of the preamble and consequential changes in the other provisions of the Act are quite sufficient. The present preamble states that the purpose of the Council is to "establish and to maintain a uniform general higher minimum standard of medical education throughout the country." The words "higher minimum" were used, because there were wo standards of medical education current, that licenciate and the graduate. The Government did not want to give up the former. Today's position, however, is that it has been given up by all the States, one by one; and what remains is only the graduate education under the control of the State Universities. The word "higher" therefore may be conveniently omitted without the fear of wounding anybody's susceptibilities.

Another change in the same preamble is to add the words at its end "and to establish and to maintain an all-India Medical Register inclusive of the medical licentiates." This would perhaps provoke a controversy. The opponents would say that since the licentiate standard of medical education is not the one accepted as the minimum standard by the Medical Council, the licentiates could not be included in a register maintained by that Council; that, if included, they would swamp by the sheer force of majority almost all the seats in the Council allocated to it through the electorate of the State Medical Councils; and that the licentiates so elected may influence adversely the maintenance of proper standards of medical education and ethics. This is what I call intellectual red-tapism, mere logical postulates without historical or human considerations. A Conference of medical educationalists convened by the Govern[illegible] in 1930 for the purpose o[illegible] Councils ing to the provincial Governments a uniform minimum standard of medical education. All the members of that conference were there as representatives of the medical faculties of t[illegible] State Universities, the Indian Medic[illegible] Council, the Principals of the Medical Colleges and the Provincial Medical Councils except three licentiates. It was the latter three who fought valiantly but vainly for the acceptance of the standard as laid down by the I.M.C. and for the Universit[illegible] portals.

I have advanced several arg[illegible]ments so far regarding the admen[illegible]ments of the Indian Medical Cou[illegible] Act of 1933. But, it would ser[illegible] some useful purpose if we take [illegible] rational and matter-of-fact view [illegible] the whole question from some bas[illegible] principles.

Now, the first point to consider is the necessity and functions of a Medical Act. The General Medical Council of U.K. was formed in 1858 and its main function was to keep a correct register of qualified practitioners, so that persons requiring medical aid may know who are qualified practitioners. The medica[illegible] register is not a directory nor a "who-is-who", giving all sorts of particulars about the various qualifications of the persons registered. The Medical Act [illegible] England does not provide the registration of any qualifications or diplomas except the primary qualifications necessary for registration and only a

few postgraduate like the M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S. etc. The various diplomas like the D.O.M.S., D.L.O. etc., are not registrable in England even as additional qualifications, but strange to say that in India, though the different provincial Medical Acts are modelled on the 1858 Act, these very diplomas, which are not registrable in the country of origin, and similar such medley of diplomas of local manufacture are registrable in India. These things apart, medical registration only demands that the person seeking to come on the register should have had the minimum training to matter of fact, necessary treatment to the sick or the ailing patient. Applying this crucial test, there is no justification in any National Act for Medical Registration to keep out qualified medical practitioners, who have been administering medical aid, not only in private practice, but even in the various branches of Government Medical Services as well as similar such services under public bodies like Municipalities etc. Not only that, but there are instances where medical licentiates under a contract of service are considered competent and legally allowed to administer medical aid in places like South Africa, East Africa etc. So it means that the medical licentiates in their own right could not be excluded from basic registration under an Act which has been passed by a judicious consideration of this question. The 1933 Act, looking to its genesis, was passed in a House of Legislature which was entirely subservient to the then Government and was enacted to satisfy certain conditions and solve difficulties which had very little to do with the basic problem of medical registration.

A specific mention must be made here about the so-called higher standard of medical qualification in the preamble of the I.M.C. Act of 1933. This so-called higher standard is the lowest minimum, so far as an international recognition and standard is concerned. As regards the products of this so-called higher standard, the following quotation from Dr. Grant's pamphlet on the Health of India, page 23, will clearly give us the idea of what this University medical education is really worth:

> "Another reflection on the standard of university medical education is the relatively small amount of research of significance undertaken in comparison with university medical colleges in other countries."

Sardar Hukam Singh: The perseverence of the hon. Member and the patience of the Minister are both commendable.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: In spite of this higher standard of medical education of the Indian Universities, the products, the medical graduates and their work, has very little value even in our own country.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): On a point of order, Sir. He says that the work of the medical graudates has got very little value. This is the exact point that he has said. Has the motion any bearing on the work of the medical graduates? Everyone knows the value and worth of the medical graduates. It is a matter of opinion.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: This is my personal opinion. The other one might be the opinion of the hon. Member, but I differ from it.

Mr. Chairman: All that the Member implies is that the entire thesis is based on some other thing whereas this expression of opinion is not in keeping with the thesis already read out. This is what he wants to say.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: India is renowned for eye surgery, the pioneers for cataract surgery.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member, if he so wishes may leave these technicalities out. So far as the main points are concerned he may read.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): May I know how much time is given for this?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Even the British Government during the war accepted the medical licentiates even for the purpose of temporary registration in the U.K.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): There are precedents for taking such long written speeches as having been read. We can do it here also.

Mr. Chairman: Why do you raise this objection? He is practically on the last page of his speech.

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): He may read it out so that I may be able to reply to it.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: So it is strange to understand how the medical licentiate, who was found competent during the strenuous period of the World War II should now be put back on the plea of reciprocity. Not only that, medical licentiates with army service were allowed to take post-graduate qualifications in England like the D.O.M.S. etc.

In the end, I should make an appeal to the legislators and the Government that if any justice is to be given to the medical licentiates, it has to be given immediately and without any further delay. The recruitment to the medical licentiate course has been stopped almost all over the country for the last five to ten years, longer in places like Madras and U.P. If this recognition were to be given after ten years, it would certainly lose its grace and would prove a barren gift. Sufficient arguments have been advanced to amend the 1933 Act and give it the status of a really representative National Act. It is hoped that the legislators and the Government will rise up to the occasion and give justice, which has been delayed for the last 20 years.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: On a point of information, Sir. The hon. Member has moved a very important Bill and other hon. Members are very much interested. We have not been able to follow many technical terms which he has used. So, I would like, through you, to request him to explain certain technical terms such A.I.M.C. etc.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Would it not be better if a Hindi translation of the speech were handed over?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I will give a Hindi translation of the speech, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Dr. Ch. V. Rama Rao, Shri Amjad Ali, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwari, Shrimati Sushama Sen, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha, Dr. Hari Mohan, Shrimati Indira A. Maydeo, Shri B. H. Khardekar, Shri Bhupendra Nath Misra, Shri Sushil Kuamr Pateria, Dr. D. Ramchander, Shri C. Ramasamy Mudaliar, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar, Shri A. V. Thomas, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri Lok Nath Misra, Shri Uma Charan Patnaik, Dr. Virendra Kumar Satyawadi, Sardar Iqbal Singh, Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar, Shri Bahadur Singh, Dr. Pashupati Mandal, Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay, Shri Raghunath Singh, Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha, Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Pandit Algu Rai Shastri, Shri Satis Chandra Samanta, Shri Upendranath Barman, Dr. Mono Mohon Das, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, Shri H. C. Heda, Shri R. V. Dhulekar, Shri Lakshman Singh Charak, Dr. N. B. Khare, Shri T. Madiah Gowda, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Shri V. P. Nayar, Shri V. B. Gandhi and the Mover with instructions to report by the 28th February, 1955."

The hon. Minister may offer her remarks.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: If there is anybody else who wants to speak on this, I have no objection. I may reply to all together.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what time has been allotted for consideration of this Bill?

Mr. Chairman: Two hours.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How much time has the hon. Member taken?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Only half an hour; he has not spoken at all.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Have I the permission of the Chair to speak, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: I understand that on a former occasion also the hon. Member made some motion like this. And, at that time, perhaps, the Government was pleased to give a reply to the hon. Member. This is, perhaps, the second or third time that he is bringing such a motion before the House. If it is correct that the Government have such a Bill under-preparation, then it would be advisable for the House to consider whether for the self-same matter we should devote some time today. That is a point which I wish the House to take into consideration. That is why I wanted the hon. Health Minister to enlighten the House on this point. If it is very likely that the Bill is coming very soon the House should take this into consideration. The hon. Member said that he has waited twice before. He has said this in the meeting of a Committee. He said that he waited because he thought the Government is bringing forward a Bill. If the Government is really bringing up a Bill and it is in the course of being prepared, then it will be wise for the House to consider whether we should proceed with the same matter. If that proceeds on the same or similar provisions as the hon. Member has got in his Bill, then let the House consider whether it is useful to proceed with this Bill. I therefore ask the hon. Health Minister to enlighten the House on this matter. Let us know the reactions of the hon. Minister to this.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Sir, as you yourself have pointed out, this matter has been brought before the House on more than one occasion. I have already, both privately and on the floor of this House, informed the hon. Member that the Government has been contemplating for the last two years to bring forward an amending Bill. It is not an easy thing for the Government to bring forward a Bill. We have to consult all the State Governments in this connection and also the Universities and it is a complicated matter. I would, however, like to say a few words about the Indian Medical Council Act because I think I should enlighten the Members of this House as to what the Indian Medical Council is.

Mr. Chairman: Before the hon. Minister proceeds, I would request her to reserve her remarks for the debate, because if other Members take part, she can reply. If she is opposing the motion, it would be time for her to go into all these. At this stage, I am only considering whether it would be advisable to proceed with the matter in view of the fact that the hon. Minister has got a Bill under preparation and it is in such a stage that it is likely to be brought in very soon before the House. That is a point which I want to be considered by the House before we proceed further with this motion.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: All I can say is that we have already drafted the Bill; we have decided to undertake comprehensive legislation to amend the existing Indian Medical Council Act and it will include most of the amendments proposed in Sardar Saigal's Bill. Therefore, in view of this personally I shall have to oppose the reference of his Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Chairman: Is it likely that the Bill will come up in the next Session or will it take much more time?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Bill is now before the Cabinet for consideration and I hope very much to be able to introduce it in the next Session.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ यह अर्ज करूंगा कि जो मेडिकल कौंसिल एमेन्डमेंट बिल था वह करीब करीब यहां पर इस सदन के सामने आ चुका था और माननीय मंत्रिणी महोदया ने उस पर यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम एक प्रोग्रेसिव बिल ला रहे हैं। मैं ने काफी अर्से तक उस का इन्तजार किया कि चलो वह बिल आने वाला है। यदि कोई भी आनरेबल मेम्बर यहां पर कोई चीज लाता है और उस को यह आश्वासन दिया जाता है कि वह चीज सदन के सामने आयेगी तो वह मेम्बर भी यह उम्मीद करता है कि कम से कम जो चीज रक्खी जा रही है वह सरकार की तरफ से जरूर पेश की जायेगी।

उस बिल को पेश किये जाने का जो आश्वासन अभी दिया गया है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं पहले भी आश्वासन दिया गया था और जब वह पूरा नहीं किया गया तो मुझे लाचार हो कर यह बिल लाना पड़ा। आज अब यह बिल मैं ने इस हाउस में पेश किया तो मुझे सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ उन लाइसेंशिएट्स के बारे में बोलने का जिन के बारे में यह बिल पेश किया गया है। मैं तो जैसे माननीय मंत्रिणीजी मुझे कहें करने को तैयार हूं क्योंकि आखिर काम तो उन्हीं ने करना है और इन सब चीजों की देख भाल उन्हीं को करनी है। लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपिनियन के लिए भेज दिया जाए तो कोई हर्ज नहीं होगा। इस बिल में सेक्शंस २, ५ और ८ में जो मेरे अमेंडमेंट्स हैं अगर उन पर सिलेक्ट कमेटी पहले विचार कर ले तो मैं समझता हूं मंत्रिणीजी का काम हलका हो जाएगा और मेरे विचार में इस बिल पर पहले सोच विचार हो जाने से बहुत सी दिक्कतें दूर हो जाएंगी। मैं बड़ी नम्रता से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह ज्यादा अच्छा न होगा कि अगर आप का बिल आने से पहले यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द हो जाए ताकि आप का बिल पब्लिक ओपीनियन के वास्ते भेजने से पहले ही इस बिल पर विचार खत्म हो जाए। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करना चाहती तो क्या आप अपने बिल के साथ साथ इस बिल को भी पब्लिक ओपिनियन के लिये भेजने को तैयार होंगी ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा है मुझे इस बिल को सब प्रान्तों के पास भेजना पड़ा और जब तक उन के जवाब नहीं आए मैं इस को कैबिनेट के सामने पेश नहीं कर सकी। अब भी मद्रास प्रान्त से जो कि एक बहुत बड़ा प्रान्त है जवाब नहीं आया और मैं ने बगैर उसके जवाब का इंतजार किये इस बिल को कैबिनेट के सामने पेश कर दिया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि मैं अगले सैशन में इस बिल को इस हाउस में इंट्रोड्यूस कर सकूंगी।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : मैं आप की इजाजत से इस बिल के बारे में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं ....

मिस्टर चेयरमैन : क्या आप इस बिल के मैरिट्स पर बोलना चाहते हैं ?

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : जी हां।

मिस्टर चेयरमैन : तो आप जब डिसकशन होगी तब बोल सकते हैं।

अब तो यह फैसला होना है कि आया यह बिल आगे चलेगा या नहीं।

I understand that the hon. Member wanted a certain kind of assurance that the Government Bill would be brought forward in the next Session which assurance has been given. Another thing that the hon. Member was pleased to say was that that Bill sought to be introduced may be sent for eliciting public opinion ahead, so that time may not be lost in getting

that public opinion. That was the only other matter which the hon. Member wanted. May I know the hon. Minister's reactions?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not willing to give any assurance about eliciting public opinion. It is a highly technical matter. All the States have been consulted, and all medical authorities have been consulted.

Mr. Chairman: I understand then that this is not going to be sent for eliciting public opinion. The hon. Member also does not want it. He only says that if it is to be sent for public opinion, it may be sent now, so that time may not be lost. It is not his case that the Bill may be sent for public opinion. It may not at all be sent for eliciting public opinion.

Is the hon. Member agreeable to the adjournment of the debate on this Bill?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I would just beg of you that the debate on the Bill may be adjourned till a Bill is moved by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned."

The motion was adopted.

PREVENTION OF FREE, FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOUR BILL

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur) I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide punishment for free, forced or compulsory labour, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of March, 1955."

This is a very simple Bill, and a very short Bill too. But its simplicity and shortness are no index of its importance or the urgency of the problem to which it draws the attention of the Indian public. In the first place, I wish to say that this Bill is in conformity with the spirit of the times in which we are living. There is no doubt that free forced labour is still practised. I shall come to that point later. But I must say that this is something which is reminiscent of the feudal times. It is not only that, but it is also a kind of slavery.

Now, we have abolished slavery in many ways in many countries, and slavery is a penal offence now. All that is there, but there are so many places where feudalism still lurks. There are so many forms of labour which still show the vestiges or signs of that form of slavery. Therefore, I think the spirit of the time requires that we should put an end to all kinds of slavery, whether it is free or forced, and whether it is practised on a small scale or a big scale, and whether it is practised in a direct manner or in an indirect manner. That is the first object of this Bill.

The second object of this bill is this. I am not very wrong when I say that about 85 per cent. of the people of India live in villages. The rural population of India requires to be given that status, that dignity of citizenship and manhood, which are postulated in our Constitution for all the citizens of India. I come from a village, and I know that in the villages, the conception of freedom is not the same as that which is to be found in the towns. It is so because in villages we do not have that amount of education as we have elsewhere. At the same time, we find that social stratification—I am using a very big word, but I shall explain it later on—is found there in its worst form. For instance, we have there persons who own lands, we have there persons who possess money, and we have there persons who possess some kind of influence.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

And those persons are not always just those whom one could call poor, illiterate and uneducated. I do not want to talk in terms of castes, for I do not believe in castes. But I cannot help saying that this caste system still persists in India. It persists with

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

greater vehemence in the villages of India than in the towns of India. In towns, we find a sense of equality, but not so in the villages. There are some members of some castes—I do not want to mention those castes—who are not accorded that social equality which is to be found in other places.

Therefore, in the context of the Five Year Plan of India whose objective is to level up the rural population of our country, it becomes very necessary to have a Bill of this kind. I represent a constituency which I call a backward constituency. The hon. Member, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, while speaking yesterday on the Five Year Plan referred to Gurgaon. He said it was a backward area. He also referred to Hoshiarpur and Kangra districts and called them backward areas. Now, I represent the Hoshiarpur district and two tehsils of Kangra district, and I find in that backward area we do not have the same kind of social education as we have elsewhere. They are scarcity-affected areas. Three tehsils in my constituency, Hamirpur, Dera and Una are described as scarcity-affected areas. People own very small plots of land there and they find it very difficult to eke out their living with all the work that they do. Now in those areas, I find that the blessings of education are not to be found on a large scale. Therefore, there are castes, there are certain sections of society there who are not given that kind of equality of treatment which is the birthright of every citizen of India. I should not say it, but I cannot help saying it, that veiled forms of *begar*, indirect forms of *begar*, indirect forms of forced labour are still to be found in the villages of India and are to be found very often in the backward areas of India. Now, it is our duty to level up these backward areas and if we want to do so; we should make this approach. We should make these inhabitants of these areas feel that nobody can expect them to do any service against their will or against their inclination.

There is a section, section 374 of the Indian Penal Code, and it lays down that nobody can be compelled to labour against his will. It is a very wholesome provision. It does away with free and forced labour in every sense of the word. But I must say that this section is so vague that it has failed to root out the evil. In the British days—I am very sorry to refer to them—it used to be thought to be the prerogative of officials to get free or forced labour from others. An official would come to a village and it would be said that his luggage should be taken from one village to another; it would be said that somebody should cook his meals; it would be said that somebody should look after his comforts. There was no electricity in the villages—and there is not much electricity in the villages even now—and when the officer went to a village in summer, somebody would be asked—I am deliberately not using the word 'compelled' because that hurts—to pull the *pankha*, the fan, all the time that he was there. Somebody would be sent to bring water for him from a distance. Well, this was done in the British days. I know that our officers are much better. They know what is meant by human dignity, they are themselves men of dignity and they respect human dignity among others. But all the same, I cannot deny the fact that sometime there is a regression, there is a going back, to the evil traditions of those officers we had in those bad old days.

Now, how many persons know of the provisions of the Act? I would like to know how many cases have been brought to notice when the provisions of this section have been violated?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): Indian Penal Code?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Very few. It is because the downtrodden man has not the courage to stand up for his right against those persons who are very powerful. It is, there-

fore, that this section has been adorning the pages of the Indian Penal Code. It has been a very fine section to be read by students of law colleges. It has been a very fine section which we can show for the good of our soul, to the world, but I must say that this section, like the Sarda Act which banned child marriages and like so many other pieces of legislation, has been inoperative; I won't say that it has been a dead letter, because that would rather be violence of language —I do not believe in voilence of any kind, whether it is verbal or of any other description. But I must say that this section has not brought any relief to the toiling people of India whom our old masters used to call 'the hewers of wood and the drawers of water'. It is not only for this reason that I present this Bill to you. It is not because I stand against compulsion; I am against compulsion of this kind. I do not want that any person should be reduced to the status of a beast of burden. I am also against it because I do not want that....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants that this motion should be carried through today, he may cut short his speech. It is going for circulation. I have no objection to allow him to carry on.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not think I have spoken for more than six or seven minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not my point. We have to adjourn today and, therefore, if the hon. Member goes on, there is no chance of this motion being disposed of one way or the other. If it is disposed of, we may know the result even before the House adjourns.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Do you mean to say that if I finish my speech earlier, the House will be adjourned earlier?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will adjourn at 5 O'Clock, and this Bill will have to stand over till the next session. In the meanwhile, if the Government agree, it may go for circulation. Thus we would have finished one stage. What is the attitude of the Government in regard to this matter?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): Though the object of the Bill is salutary, as far as the question of forced labour is concerned, it may be an exception in some parts here and there. The provision in the Constitution prohibits forced labour. Some of the States have their laws and we had circulated to all the States that they should be amended if they offended the provisions of the Constitution. I am very sorry I would have to oppose this Bill as such because in this one Bill, Shri D. C. Sharma had brought in three or four different aspects: remuneration, hours of work and making the offences cognizable. I can assure him that when Government seek to amend the Indian Penal Code, they will consider the question of suitably amending section 374. Shri D. C. Sharma should understand that what he had stated those conditions—obtained previously, some time about eight or ten years back. Things have considerably improved. The amendment is under consideration and the various States are already amending their State laws to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution. Whether these offences should be made cognizable or not will be considered when the amendment to section 374 comes. With this assurance on my part from a general point of view, I would request him to withdraw this Bill if this satisfies him and wait till the amendment of the Indian Penal Code comes before this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he mean to say that the Indian Penal Code and this section in particular will be placed before the Law Commission?

Shri D. C. Sharma: If I understood the hon. Minister rightly, he has made three observations. He said, in the first place that things were improving....

An Hon. Member: He said they have improved.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He said: "Things have improved". It does not make me very happy to hear that things have improved.

Shri Lokenath Mishra (Puri): You do not want them to improve!

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are much wiser than I am but at least let me finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly address me.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would very much like to address you, Sir, but this gentleman sometimes says things which are on the face of it very lively. The hon. Minister said that things have improved. I do not feel too happy to hear that. I want all kinds of free and forced labour to be abolished forthwith and that is the reason why I have brought this Bill. What is improvement? 'Improvement' is a very big word.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the hon. Member's reply to the other point in regard to the Law Commission which is going into this matter? The hon. Member may wait until the Law Commission comes out with its report.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know that section 374 of the Indian Penal Code is going to be considered by the Law Commission. I am very happy to hear that.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: On a point of information, Sir. There is no question of section 374 alone here. Is not Government the biggest offender in this respect? The complaint which he is making is that Government is carrying on *begar* system; I know of such cases.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: Section 374 is the main part of your Bill. Other things refer to some other matters regarding hours of work, remuneration, etc. This is a very clumsy sort of a Bill and therefore, what I feel is that this may not perhaps be acceptable. The main point relates to making these offences cognizable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the hon. Members carry on conversation with one another, a certain amount of heat develops which I am unable to suppress.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He says that it is a very clumsy Bill. You know how many clumsy Bills are put forward by the Treasury Benches. Therefore, it is no use using such adjectives. As the hon. Minister had stated, my Bill does not refer only to section 374. My Bill has other objectives also. Therefore, even if the Government amends section 374, the purpose of my Bill will not be achieved.

It has got larger objectives. If the hon. Minister gives me some assurances about those bigger objectives also, I would be happy to withdraw the Bill or do whatever he wants. This Bill is of a far-reaching character. I would say that it is not only against compulsion; it is against inadequate wages also, and against duration of the hours of work in excess of the normal working hours.

If my hon. friends look at this Bill, they will find these. I have tried to make it as clear as possible. Forced or compulsory labour, I have said, means all work or service which is extracted from any person under threat of a penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily. Can one say that this thing is not happening? My hon. friend, Shri R. K. Chaudhuri, just now stated that things like that are happening. There are many hon. Members in this House who will bear me out when I say that this is not a thing of the past.

Again I have said that free labour means labour without providing remuneration in cash at the prevailing market rates in the locality for the kind of labour. Can it be said that we do not have any such labour in this country? I remember; once there was a discussion about *biri* workers, and manufacturers. Things were placed before the House which showed that these workers were a

kind of sweating workers. They were not being paid those wages to which they were entitled on account of the hours of work that they put in and on account of other things also. In the same way there are so many other kinds of labour where people do not get adequate wages.

I have said again that the offences under this Act shall be cognizable and triable by any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the free or forced labour is taken, or the person resides from whom such free or forced labour is taken. I have made these provisions because I know that many of these workers do not know their rights. If a Bill like this is circulated for public opinion, it will make them aware of their rights.

I have said, again, about working hours. The normal working hours of any person from whom forced or compulsory labour is exacted shall be the same as those prevailing in the case of voluntary labour, and the hours worked in excess of the normal working hours shall be remunerated at the rates prevailing in the case of overtime for voluntary labour. I have not put forward any novel thing here. This kind of thing is to be found in our factories and workshops. I know there are some kinds of labour for which people are not paid but they are to work for periods longer than the normal periods.

About the rates of remuneration also, I have said that forced or compulsory labour of all kinds shall be remunerated in cash at rates not less than those prevailing for similar kind of work either in the district in which the labour is employed or in the district in which the labour is recruited, whichever may be higher. This is a Bill which gives some rights to labour. I know the hon. Minister is very much interested in the welfare of labour. We often talk about India of workers and peasants. Here is a very simple Bill which wants to protect the interests of the workers. I do not see any reason why anybody should take exception to this measure. So far as voluntary labour is concerned, I have no objection to it, but even voluntary labour is paid in some ways. For instance, we have got the NCC camps. But even there Government bears the expenses. Voluntary labour is not to be tabooed; voluntary labour is to be respected.

An Hon. Member: What is the difference between voluntary labour and free labour?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Voluntary labour is that labour in which the worker offers himself willingly without any kind of threat or intimidation. It is labour which has social consciousness. By free labour I mean labour which a man is required to give without expectation of any wages or remuneration.

So, I would say this is a wholesome Bill; it is a Bill which seeks to abolish social inequalities; it is a Bill which promotes a spirit of social justice; it is a Bill which is in keeping with the rights of man as enunciated by the UNO; it is a Bill which is in keeping with the principles enunciated in our Constitution. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to accept the principles underlying this Bill.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: He has accepted it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are not a Minister yet and I do not think I am giving out a secret if I say that you will never have a chance.

What I say is that the hon. Minister should accept this Bill and should also bless it. He is a great friend of the workers and we are proud in having him as our Minister of labour. I know he wants to put labour on the map in every sense of the word. So, I expect him to say that he accepts this Bill. If my Bill is not as comprehensive as he wants it to be, I would have no objection to his making it so, to improving it in any way he likes. But the principles of the Bill should be accepted and the objectives underlying it should be accepted. This is all my request to the Minister of Labour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide punishment for free, forced or compulsory labour, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of March, 1955."

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I am grateful to you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to make a few observations in order to enable Government to decide what they should exactly do in a matter like this. In our State at least, there is a system of what you may call forced labour which is resorted to by Government officials themselves. For instance, if you go to the North-Eastern Frontier Agency you cannot expect any voluntary labour; still official duties have to be performed. There, I do not know exactly what wages are given, whether they are reasonable or not. But actually, forced labour has to be employed. Otherwise, the work of the State will collapse.

Now what are you going to do about cases of that kind? If this Bill is circulated for eliciting public opinion, I am sure we will be apprised of this system. Then there is in Assam another system of work which is generally complained of as forced labour. That is with regard to the Forest Department. The Forest Department wants people to work in the forests; the Forest Department has to carry on their work and for that purpose they do not actually conscript labour. What they do is this. They settle some land near about the forest and constitute a sort of forest village and everyone living in that village has to work free for the Forest Department. At any time the Forest Department—and I think most of the time they require it—want any labour, they call upon the villagers of that forest village to come and give them free labour. Sometimes they are compelled to do things which they would not like to do and which are generally complained of here They are compelled to make, or construct a latrine, demolish another or build a third. They do not actually do any kind of scavenging work. But they are still compelled to do, for the sake of living free in that village and for getting certain quantities of timber free, certain work, whether they like it or not.

So, we have to consider both sides of the case. On the one side there is the Government work and Government work cannot go on in certain places unless you use a sort of forced labour. It may not be free, but it will have to be forced in certain cases. Otherwise you will not get labour anywhere. That is one aspect. The other aspect is by the mere fact that some labourers, some villagers, have accepted some land from the Forest Department, and they have no other land available, they are compelled to work, even if they do not want to. So, I would respectfully submit to Government, I would also request my hon. friend, not to drop this Bill. Let this matter be considered fully in all its aspects.

I am not at one with the hon. Member who moved this Bill that the British Government introduced this system. The *begar* system was already here under the native rule. It is not, therefore, the British Government who were responsible for it. In fact the British Government when they passed the Indian Penal Code in 1860 provided that nobody should be compelled to work free.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Does the hon. Member know that article 23 of the Constitution provides for it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member anything more to say?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I am as anxious as anybody else to go.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he may continue the next day.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Yes.

MESSAGES FROM THE RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of the Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th December, 1954, agreed without any amendment to the Delimitation Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1954, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd December, 1954."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Hindu Marriage Bill, 1954, which has been passed as amended by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1954."

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5 P.M.

HINDU MARRIAGE BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay the Hindu Marriage Bill, 1954, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, on the Table of the House.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.